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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Bills Introduced.

STATE WAR LOAN.

Exhausting the Treasury.

THE CONNECTICUT TRIUMPH.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Contract Given.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr GRAHAM, authorizing the authorities of Sharpsburg to build sewers, &c., and assess general and special tax to pay for them.

By Mr. ANDERSON, a supplement for the Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger Railway which authorizes viewers to fix compensation for property taken by the Company.

Mr. OSTERHOUT introduced a resolution discharging the Finance Committee from the joint resolution for final adjournment, moving for a consideration of the same. Voted down.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S resolution introduced last week, calling for a communication from the Commissioners of the sinking fund, as to the disposition of the balance in the Treasury, came up and was discussed at considerable length.

THE STATE WAR LOAN.

The discussion developed the fact that the State war loan of three millions, maturing on the first of August, 1871, was sufficient to exhaust the funds in the Treasury.

Pending a motion to refer the matter to the finance Committee with instructions to report the necessary legislation, the Senate adjourned.

The House this afternoon passed Mr. Connell's bill repealing the collateral inheritance tax on requests to religious, charitable and educational institutions.

HOUSE.

The House spent all the morning discussing a Republican resolution on the Connecticut election, which passed by a party vote.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Joint investigation on public printing met at twelve o'clock, and the following sealed bids were opened—John C. Barr, of Pittsburgh, thirty-seven per cent, below rates of law; B. F. Meyers & Co., Harrisburg, two per cent.; Wylie & Greist, Lancaster, thirty-one and one-half per cent.; J. W. Jones, Harrisburg, forty per cent.; Benjamin Singerly, forty-one and one-quarter per cent.; George Berger, thirty-seven per cent. Benjamin Singerly, being the lowest bidder, received the contract, with sureties of James Kelley and David R. Kerr, approved by Judge Sterret.

NEW YORK.

Widening Broadway—The Thompson Bankruptcy—Setting Aside a Discharge—The Methodist Muddle.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1871.

WIDENING BROADWAY.

Judge Cardoza has appointed John Q. Jones Commissioner for widening Broadway in place of Wm. B. Astor, who declined on account of ill health.

FENIANISM.

General Halpin has formally accepted a seat in the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, tendered him by the Convention.

BANKRUPTCY.

The creditors of John Thompson proprietor of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter have assented to Judge Ludlow's order to set aside his discharge in bankruptcy on the ground that Thompson had by collusion with his sons Samuel A. T. & E. Thompson concealed over a million dollars worth of his assets to prevent them from coming into the hands of the assignee for the benefit of his creditors and Judge Woodruff has the matter under consideration.

THE METHODIST MUDDLE.

The *Christian Advocate*, Methodist official organ says in reference to the attempt to select experts to examine the accounts of the Book concern: "Both attempts have been frustrated by refusals of the council in selecting. It is quite certain that the book committee itself or standing committee who have power to act, will speedily proceed to the appointment of suitable accountants and have such investigation of the book concern will be made by skillful and well known experts as will be satisfactory to the church.

MILWAUKEE.

Chamber of Commerce Election.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, F. H. West was elected President.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Wm. Foster of Whitewater, Wisconsin, shot himself at his wife's death bed on Saturday night last. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Loss of his wife was the cause of the act.

The propeller Fremont, of the Grand Trunk Line, arrived this morning, the first boat through the straits. She reports a large quantity of floating ice.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Sunday gives an account of a riot on the Pacific road at Swede Grove, where a party of Swedes partially scalped a man named Hammond, a teamster, a "grain weigher', on the road, who was almost beaten to death. They proceeded to Litchfield searching for more victims, but all the stores and houses remained closed against them. They finally dispersed.

Another Swede was found on the track. The trouble originated by the officers boarding the wood stealers' cars. Considerable trouble is looked for in this direction, unless vigorous prosecution of the law is enforced.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the city election to-day unusual interest is manifested. Harrison Ludington, Republican, is elected Mayor over Wilson Waldron by a thousand majority. Hans Riebel Treasurer over the same ticket by five hundred majority. Ryan, City Attorney, and Jeremiah Quinn, Comptroller, run on both tickets.

Judge Hilton is elected Judge of the Municipal Court for six years.

Returns from the State indicate Wm. P. Lyon' election as Judge Dutcher's successor for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

FIRE.

A fire to-night burned McCauley's warehouse on the South side. Loss five thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refuses a Call.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Rev. Charles Wadsworth has declined the call to Chicago with a salary of $8,000.

THE VIRGINIA VISITORS.

The Committee of the Virginia Legislature now visiting this city in relation to the centenary of National Independence were formally received at Independence Hall to-day by Mayor Fox and the Common Council. To-night the evening the visitors will partake of a banquet at the Continental.

THE COST OF REFUSING TO SERVE ON A JURY WITH COLORED MEN.

In the Court of Common Pleas to-day several colored men were on the *venue* as jurors. A white man said he refused to serve, and was fined by Judge Ludlow and ordered into custody. He exclaimed: "Get your money, if you can. I will rot in prison before I serve on a jury with a nigger." The Judge ordered the man to be kept in custody until the fine is paid, and said: "Every time you refuse to serve on such grounds I will fine you two hundred dollars."

CANADA.

An Address to the Queen.

OTTAWA, April 4.—In the House of Commons Mr. Cartwright member of the opposition moved an address to the Queen to the effect that while recognizing the duty of Canada to maintain military defences and expressing no opinion of opposition to the Imperial policy, in view of the peculiar and analogous position of the Dominion conterminous for thousands of miles with a powerful State, many of whose inhabitants are notoriously actuated by sentiments of bitter hostility to the British Empire, we cannot but feel that the withdrawal of troops is calculated to produce much uneasiness in the minds of the loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects on this continent.

Sir Joe Cartier said that as the address expressed gratitude his wish was the Government would not oppose it, but he reminded the mover that there were garrisons at Quebec and Halifax.

The House went into Committee on the address and reported and asked leave to sit again.

A City Official Shot.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—John G. Walters, Deputy City Clerk, was shot and slightly wounded this morning by a man named McCarthy. The latter was arrested.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY said a bill having passed yesterday, he now gave notice he would hereafter object to the transacting of any business other than was specified in the rule of the Senate limiting legislation.

KU-KLUX.

Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution, providing for a bill to suppress Ku-Klux was then considered.

Mr. BLAIR resumed the floor. He had been asked yesterday by Mr. Sherman what was the remedy in his (Blair's) opinion for the shameless condition of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana. He would answer that in the first place it was certain no remedy could be of any avail unless the intelligence and character of the South are allowed to have some control in its affairs. In regard to depriving negroes of the right to vote, the people of the South were willing to give the negro suffrage a fair trial, which it had not got yet, because of the interference of northern political adventurers and similar means. If after a fair trial it was found necessary to abolish negro suffrage as a means of securing the free institutions of the country, it could be done by constitutional means. Congress had confessed that the experiment of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was a failure by providing a territorial government, in which the President appointed the principal officers. The property owners and responsible men had gladly hailed that change as a relief from the government of a rabble largely made up of poor negroes.

Mr. SHERMAN said that negro suffrage had been agitated ever since he came to Washington and thought it had nothing to do with the change of government. He did not agree that two elections at which negroes had voted had shown the principle to be a failure. As mayors of the City of Washington, Bowen and Emery had proven a good selection.

Mr. BLAIR then replied to various points in debate. For brief speeches on the unconstitutional character of reconstruction measures he (Blair) and others Democrats had been elected by large majorities. These reconstruction acts were originated by the same class of men who passed the alien and sedition laws and their power was steadily waning.

Mr. MORTON argued that Blair had at first denied the occurrence of outrages in the South and had subsequently admitted them to help his argument as to the result of maladministration in the South. The whole of that branch of the arguments indicated that it was the purpose of the Democratic party that negro suffrage be overthrown, and they intended that the power which they will in time have obtained in the South shall be used to secure that end.

Mr. WEST defended the Republican administration of Louisiana from what he called unwarrantable charges by Blair. The last election in Louisiana was peaceful and orderly without the presence of a single bayonet and the State was then overwhelmingly Democratic majority in 1868 of 47,000 to 25,500 Republican majority. Mr. West maintained the election was conducted with fairness and denied that the State debt had been recklessly increased. The Democratic Legislature of 1868, creating the Levee and Ku-Klux spirit, and appropriated more money than both of its Republican successors. The State debt of Louisiana was left by Republicans to power were only worth thirty-five and forty cents, and are now saleable at eighty-five and seventy, and in a good condition with capitalists. In regard to voting away money to railroads he said that the Legislature had granted a subsidy to railroads as a means of preventing the Texas trade from being wrested from New Orleans and that was the only legislation ever passed by the Democrats and vindicated by the people. He would if he could blot out the record of the bloody deeds but he now bore witness to the testimony that peace reigned within her borders and that persecution for political opinion had been in a great degree modified. The people evaded assent to any legislation deemed necessary for protection in the south.

At 4.30, after executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, replied to his Democratic colleagues, Waddell and Shafer, to show that outrages still existed in the State. He said that in the Ku-Klux debate in the House of Representatives, and direct vengeance against Republicans. He argued that the Ku-Klux law should be extended to afford protection to loyal men and arrest the blow aimed at the nation's life. Give us the power to carry out the law and we will help to relieve all from their political disabilities.

Messrs. YOUNG and PRICE Georgia, briefly addressed the House against the bill, the latter asking that the people of the South be saved from the fate of Poland. Victims were to-day being that they desire to respond to all their rights under the Constitution, and to be protected by the laws.

Mr. KELLEY caused to be read the following dispatch which he intended as a reply to that read by Mr. Morgan the day after the New Hampshire election:

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT, April 4.—To HON. W. D. KELLEY—We have elected our Governor, three Congressmen and the Democrat is as you know as good a protectionist as you are.

This was greeted with laughter on both sides of the House.

Mr. MORGAN replied we have elected four out of seven members from New Hampshire and Connecticut, and therefore congratulate ourselves.

KU-KLUX RESUMED.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, after eulogizing the wisdom of those who framed the Constitution, argued that since the adoption of amendments to it, freedom and suffrage are the supreme law and can be enforced by direct legislation of Congress, the life, liberty and property of the citizen protected in the State and that Congress has a part of original jurisdiction, but as a residuary power where the States failed to secure or denied the equal protection of the law. If the bill proposed to punish persons for the refractions of state law, it was going beyond the legal line and he could not support the measure. It was designed to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and to authorize the President to declare martial law. He would ask where the occasion had risen for the cry of service against the dogs of war. He was ready in defense of the government to send down an army to enforce the laws, but he did not think it a question for the use of the United States by calling into exercise all the tremendous power of war.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, said I can suggest the panacea for all this trouble which I solemnly assert before God and the country in my judgment would thoroughly cure all these evils could it be put in operation. Let the Democratic party through its leaders north and south, of all organizations, proclaim that it was necessary for the success of the Democracy that these murders and outrages stop and that the life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected or they could not choose a Democratic President in 1872 and from that hour in my belief profound peace and quiet would reign in every country in the Southern States, insomuch that the hated and despised schoolmarm might teach undisturbed, negro children from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—yea, even how to read the Scriptures. But it is too painfully evident from the course of debate on the floor, that we cannot hope for any such sublime exhibition of virtue and patriotism. The Democracy will not give up party organizations in the South, and there is nothing left for us but to pass strong and vigorous laws, to be executed with a firm hand, armed when need be with the military. In my judgment, if an organization or party can't stand the necessary proper constitutional legislation to protect its friends at the South and citizens everywhere, then the sooner men who are shocked by such legislation leave it, the better for the country and party, because if kept alive without ability to pass such measures to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the United States against organized rapine and murder, its usefulness as a party has ceased.

Speaking of the President, he said if I were to pass a criticism upon his administration, and it would certainly be that it has not done any show of justice upon it, it would be that the President has been too scrupulous in keeping the administrative government too completely within the letter of the laws, never by any chance over-stepping its bounds, although sorely tested on that in order to suppress violence and enforce order and peace. Such indeed was the animadversion made upon it by my colleague (Mr. Hawes) in debate the other day, who, in deploring this state of things in the South, said, substantially, that we had laws enough on this subject, that the fault was in the administration. May be it is, but that is not a fault usually attributed to a reckless grasper after power or a seeker to overthrow the liberties of the people, and make himself dictator. Toward the conclusion of his speech, he said the gentlemen on the other side of the House threaten us that if we pass this bill we shall destroy the Republican party; that an outraged and indignant people will drive us from our seats. If they believe what they say, then let them get out of the way and let us pass it. Why filibuster to prevent the enactment of this or as they declare a worse one from being offered. We believe on the contrary that an indignant people ought to hurl us from our seats if we are not bold enough to protect the people in the South who were our friends during the war, and to save the soldiers we sent there to destroy rebellion. The tone of opposition shows their leaders well understand that with peace, quiet and the observance of the laws in the South comes the end of the Democratic party there.

Mr. COX, of New York, said that oppression put upon the people South by the Republicans had given an excuse for the prevailing outrages, but he condemned the Ku Klux organizations, and he denounced all lawlessness everywhere, and he had proposed in caucus, having to address against the next to people to abide by the laws of the land, and denouncing outrages.

Mr. COX criticised the bill, regarding it as unconstitutional and designed to place power in the hands of the President, who had not even issued a message of conciliation from the White House. The President was worse than Congress, and this was saying a great deal.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, argued the necessity and duty of the Government in protecting all citizens.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New York, opposed the bill as unjust and unconstitutional. Even admitting that disorder exists in the South, the laws that exist are equal to protect colored men as well as white, and that they were ample enough for every President from Lincoln down. That it was no evidence of Ku-Klux outrages in the South, and looking behind the curtain he saw the country filled by men of the South, both old and young. They seemed content and happy, and showed no indication of any Ku-Klux spirit, and referring to the Republican side he saw old and young from the South. They showed no evidence of this Ku-Klux business, they seemed happy. Mr. Roberts at the violence his address received the congratulations of his fellow-members on both sides.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, opposed the bill, and at five o'clock the House took a recess till half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION

At the evening session Messrs. PORTER (Virginia) and STEVENSON (Ohio) severally spoke on Ku Klux outrages and argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. GALLADAY (Tennessee) opposed it.

Others took part and at a late hour the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Hatchway Accident.

CHICAGO, April 4—A young man named Philip Gibson fell through a hatchway at No. 11 Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him. He will probably die.

A LADY TORN TO PIECES.

A few days since, in Moultrie county, Illinois, a lad named Flemming, while riding a horse across a stream, and having the halter tied around his waist, was thrown by the horse becoming frightened, and dragged in that way over two miles, until the poor lad was completely torn in pieces.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A man named Dakes, residing at Stone Fort, Illinois, on or about the 25th inst., in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife and five children, and then committed suicide.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

The Republicans of Jacksonville Illinois, elected their entire ticket for municipal officers yesterday by an average majority of three hundred. The majority for Joseph McFadden Republican for Mayor of Mattoon, is 152. Balance of the Ticket about the same.

James Smith, Republican, elected Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday, by 375 majority. The Republicans also elect four out of five aldermen. The majority last year was 300 Democratic.

The Republicans of Davenport, Iowa, carried the city election on Saturday by majorities varying from 120 to 350.

In the city elections in Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday, the Republicans elected most of their ticket, including a Mayor, over the independent candidate.

SHOT AND KILLED.

At Stoughton, Wisconsin, yesterday morning at about one o'clock, Dr. Belden shot and instantly killed William Bingham, of Dunkirk, Mason. They had been drinking together in Belden's office. Dr. Belden has before killed a man in a drunken quarrel, but escaped punishment. He is in jail.

THE RIVERS.

OIL CITY, PA., April 4.—River thirty-four inches and rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—River twenty feet and stationary; eighty-two feet bridge space. Arrived: Lady Lee, Collier and barges, and Shannon, Pittsburgh; Champion, Warner and barges, Grand Lake and barges, St. Louis; Chaumer, Pittsburgh. Departed: Shannon, New Orleans; Anna, St. Louis; Grand Lake and barges, Portsmouth; Collier and barges, St. Louis. Business is fair. Weather warmer; threatening rain.

CAIRO, April 4.—A. Baker, Wabash river to Cairo, 10 p. m.; Nellie Peck, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 10; Pink Varble, White river to Louisville, 10; Mollie Hughes, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 7; Charleston, Vicksburgh to St. Louis, 9; Glencoe, New Orleans to Louisville, 10; Tom Rees, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 10; J. S. Neel, Pomeroy to Cairo, 1 P. M.; P. W. Strader, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 2; Jno. Hall, Louisville to New Orleans, 2; Quickstep, Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 3; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 5; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 5; River fell two inches. Clear. Mercury 70.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Arrived—Allegheny and barges, from Wheeling; Wauanita, from Paducah; Rob Roy, from Keokuk; Flirt, from Red River; Grand Tower, from Memphis; Imperial and barges and Winona, from cutting Vicksburg. Departed—Olive Branch, for New Orleans; Belle of St. Louis, for Vicksburg; Illinois Boy and barges, Red Wing, for St. Paul; Alice, for Kansas City; Rob Roy, for Keokuk; E. H. Durfee, for Omaha. River still declining. Weather clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, April 4.—Clear and warm. River falling. Port List, Bermuda, Cincinnati and Louisville packet, Bowling Green River; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Idle Wild, from Cairo; Mary Davidge, St. Louis to Wheeling; Spray, Nashville to Cincinnati; Palestine, Louisville and return; Petrel No. 2, Tigress No. 2 and W. H. Brown, Up; Arkansas Belle to Cairo; Florence Lee to Eastport; Mary Ament, Canelton and return; Rose Hill, Louisville and return.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—River still falling slowly with 6 feet large, in canute and 8 feet in canal. Cloudy and mild. Business very dull. Arrived—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Ajax, barges, New Orleans; Departed—Belle Vernon, St. Paul, Indiana, New Orleans; Dick Fulton, with 12 coal boats, for Natchez leaves to-morrow; Nightingale, Arkansas River; Rob Roy, Memphis, New Orleans; Anna, St. Louis; Virginia delayed, leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 4.—Weather clear; mercury 72. River falling steadily. Arrived—Celeste, Arkansas. Departed—Viola Belle, Memphis, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Leonidas, Potomac, Cincinnati; Lockwood, Red River; John Kyle, New Orleans; Kate Kinney, Evansville; Batesville, Batesville, White River.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Arrived—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—Pauline Carroll, St. Louis, Alaska, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative.

COLUMBUS, April 4.—A significant fact about the House of Representatives is that for three consecutive days an effort has been made by the Democrats to take up Enoch's San Domingo resolutions without success, the Republicans almost unitedly refusing to take them from the table.

To-night the Republicans hold a caucus.

The House bill making receiving carriers liable for the final destination of goods not obtained by connecting lines passed to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The members to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee are arriving. Secretary Belknap is here to-night.

MEDICAL.

The State Medical Society of Kentucky assembled to-day in Covington, and the State Medical Society of Ohio in this city. Both are banqueted to-night by the profession of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OMAHA.

Municipal Election.

OMAHA, April 4.—At the election here today, Republican, Democratic and Labor Reform tickets in the field. The Republicans probably elected their Mayor by a small majority. The remainder of the ticket is about evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Disrupted France!

HEAVY FIGHTING!

Communists Routed!

ARRANT COWARDS!

Paris to be Entered!

FRESH NATIONAL SUCCESSES!

Insurgent General Killed!

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, April 4.—A *Times'* special says that a great battle was commenced at six in the morning by the Nationals under commander Bergeret, who, at ten o'clock asked for reinforcements from Paris. There was much animation in the bivouacks of the Nationals on Sunday night, the men singing the Marseillaise, and chanting "Depart a Versailles."

DISASTROUS TO THE COMMUNE.

The *Times'* correspondent believes that the battle, which was on a large scale, has proved disastrous to the Commune, and an unexpected canonade from Valerien threw the Nationals into confusion, and it is asserted that the following is now

THE SITUATION.

Bergeret with 15,000 men was completely cut off. Then Flourens was purposely permitted to effect a junction with him and Flourens and Bergeret with 35,000 men must surrender or fight at a great disadvantage.

IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

The *Times'* correspondent says there is an improbable version of the affair to the effect that Bergeret has gone to Versailles and it is believed has been betrayed.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The gens d'armes treat all prisoners unmercifully.

COWARDS.

The *Daily News'* dispatches confirm the rout of the insurgents at Courbevoie. Their leaving swords, who expected that Valerien would fraternize with them.

SHOT INSTANTLY.

The Pontifical Zouaves shot all prisoners instantly.

MARSEILLES QUIET.

A dispatch from Marseilles says order has been restored and that the troops have entered the town.

PARIS SURROUNDED.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—The army of Versailles surrounds Paris. Order elsewhere in France is established.

MORE ABOUT THE BATTLE.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

VERSAILLES, April 3.—All day a great battle has raged between the government forces under General Vinoy and the Federal Communists under General Bergeret. Every where the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter. Three Mentes, Bergeret and Flourens, with 35,000 men, are cut off and surrounded and must either surrender to-night or be cut to pieces in the morning. Many communists refused to fight and are throwing down their arms and begging for mercy.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND OF THE INSURGENTS ROUT.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—Thiers has issued a proclamation addressed to the Prefects of departments as follows: "Thirteen thousand insurgents massacred our forces simultaneously at Manterre, Rouil, Bazinal, Chatton, and Croissy, Fort Issi, Imperial Bridge, break began to cannonade the insurgents who were at first sheltered by the villages of Manterre, Rouil, Bazinal, Chatton, and subsequently attacked the government forces by whom they were repulsed. Gen. Vinoy with the cavalry was in pursuit. The position is threatening to outflank the insurgents and they fled in complete rout, leaving many dead and wounded in the hands of the government troops.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

PARIS, April 4. The communal delegation from the first arrondissement of Paris have appealed to the people to unite and repel the common danger.

POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

The *Cri du Peuple* announces that the Nationals have maintained the positions which they conquered on Saturday, and has Mesdonald, Bouzival, and before Fort D'Issy.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

The supplementary communal elections have been postponed.

APPOINTMENTS.

General Cluseret has been a pointed in charge of the Ministry of War, and Bouchat and Gerome to the offices of delegates to the Ministry of Justice.

CLAIM VICTORY.

The Communists claim to have won a victory yesterday.

MORE NATIONAL VICTORIES.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—A circular issued today by Picard to the Prefects of Departments, announces the victory of the Assemblists in conflict between the Redoubt of Chatillon, held by the insurgents, was captured this morning by the forces of the government with 3,000 prisoners, including Gen. Henry. General Duval was shot. No fighting occurred on Sunday, and it was impossible to support the insurgents. It was designed to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and to authorize the President to declare martial law. He would ask where the occasion had risen for the cry of service against the dogs of war. He was ready in defense of the government to send down an army to enforce the laws, but he did not think it a question for the use of the United States by calling into exercise all the tremendous power of war.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, said I can suggest the panacea for all this trouble which I solemnly assert before God and the country in my judgment would thoroughly cure all these evils could it be put in operation. Let the Democratic party through its leaders north and south, of all organizations, proclaim that it was necessary for the success of the Democracy that these murders and outrages stop and that the life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected

THE CAPITAL.

San Domingo.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Ku Klux Bill.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

The San Domingo Commissioners quet this evening with the expectation of finishing and signing their report, but various matters of detail consumed the time, and at least one more session will be held before it can be completed. It therefore is not certain that the report will be made to the President and be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. Several Senators have prepared speeches against annexation, which, if possible they will deliver upon the reception of the report of the Commission, with a view to securing immediate adverse action on the project.

TO BE DISAPPOINTED.

A large number of the members of the House will be disappointed in making long speeches on the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment. At least one-half of those already delivered were read from manuscript. An opportunity will be afforded to-morrow for brief speeches of five minutes duration, which opportunity many will avail themselves of. A final vote will probably not be reached until Friday. It is now certain that the bill cannot be passed without material alterations.

WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis for the past 36 hours: On the California coast the barometer is still slowly falling, with south-east wind, clouds and rain. Stationary pressure and temperature reported from the Rocky Mountain stations. Low barometer on Monday evening over Lake Ontario has moved to the north-east, and light, raw and brisk winds have attended its course. A very rapid rise in the barometer occurred last night from Louisiana to Pennsylvania, and clear weather generally prevailed, south and west winds in the latter State, with brisk winds on the lower lakes and at points in the middle States. Probabilities—Clear or partly cloudy weather, with gentle winds probable for Wednesday from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Secretary of War of the Dominican Republic has written a letter dated March 20th, to the Secretary of the San Domingo Commission in which he says: "Public order and perfect tranquil and is every day more anxious that our anticipated annexation to Great Republic be accomplished. There is no cause for dissatisfaction from the insidious intrigues of our western neighbors. They were all banished from Azua after routing Cabral and leaving everything in the best order.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to notify holders of the 5 per cent. temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March 24, 1867 and July 25th, 1868, of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbers 1100 to 1351 inclusive, and denomination $10,000 each, numbers 1026 to 1056 inclusive, that they will be paid on presentation at the sub-treasury and that from and after the 31st inst. such certificates will cease to bear interest and will no longer be available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association.

RESUMPTION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster-General Creswell to-day ordered the resumption of the postal service on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made during the third session of the Forty-first Congress amount to $24,488,856.

ELECTIONS.

IN CONNECTICUT.

The Election—Close Figuring.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The returns in the office of the *Evening Post* this afternoon from the entire State give the English a majority of 1,000 votes. Should the scattering vote exceed this number the election will be for the Legislature. Twenty scattering votes were deposited in New Haven and it is not unlikely that enough have been cast in the State to defeat it by the people. The *Times* (Democratic) makes the plurality for English eighty. Should the *Times* be right the Legislature would be safe, but the doubt of Jewell's success, as the Legislature is Republican in both branches.

THE ELECTION—ADDITIONAL ELECTION.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 4.—Returns to the *Palladium* office from the entire State gives English, for Governor, a plurality of 22 votes over Jewell. About 30 votes returned is scattering. It is quite possible the election may devolve upon the Legislature. The above result has not arrived at by careful computation, and there is little doubt of its correctness, though a few towns are yet to be heard from in the State.

The Senate stands 13 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and the Assembly will have 21 Republicans to 21 in the House. Kellogg, for Congress, has a majority of 49.

IN OHIO.

The Election—Republican Successes.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The majority of Davis, Republican, for Mayor, yesterday, was 1,885. The majorities on the Republican ticket for Solicitor, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and Marshall, range from 3,541. Kierchner, for Director of the City Infirmary, receiving the smallest majority, and Milner, for Wharfmaster, the greatest, though the latter was Commissioner, Herman and Councilman, as in some wards the election turned on local issues.

The political complexion of the men elected is as follows: Aldermen, eight Republicans and four Democrats; Councilmen, thirteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. Only one-half of the boards are elected each year. Both bodies remain Republican.

THE ELECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 4.—Elected Major Hanna, Republican, Mayor yesterday by 42 majority.

AT MADISON, WIS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—After a sharp contest to-day at Madison, Wisconsin, the Republicans elected Dr. Bowen, their candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 400. The Democrats elected the balance of the ticket.

AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, April 4.—The Republicans elected Mayor and Board of Supervisors today by 209 majority, being a gain of over 600.

CINCINNATI.

Horrible Murder.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—A horrible murder was committed about six o'clock this morning at Hamburgher's beer saloon, West Sixth street. Last night at the same place George Schneider and Matthias Hentz had some trouble over a game of cards and separated, but met again on the street, when another altercation occurred in which Hentz drew a pistol in such close proximity to Schneider's face as to blacken it with powder. This morning early there was a fight in the saloon, and as soon as Hentz, who boarded there, appeared, the former renewed the trouble. Hentz seemed disinclined for safe, but followed up by Schneider, who finally plunged a knife into the breast of Hentz and actually turned it around twice or thrice in the dying man's body. When he withdrew the blade the blood rushed out, and in the presence of the bystanders the man sank down and after asking for a priest, almost immediately died. The murderer with the knife in his hand, himself called for the police and was finally arrested by two citizens who took him to the station-house. He made no effort to escape. Both were young Germans, Schneider a pastry cook, and Hentz a butcher who recently removed from Louisville.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Anna Christina Thulmann, a servant girl, to-day, while washing at the second story window of the house where she was employed, fell to the pavement, killing herself instantly.

THE NEW JUDGE.

Judge Swing, recently appointed United States District Judge, in place of Judge Leavitt resigned, appeared to-day, but his commission not having arrived, the Court was compelled to adjourn both Circuit and District Court until to-morrow.

NASHVILLE.

German Jubilee.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—The German peace celebration on the tenth, promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever had here. Messrs. Peabody, Richer, Jessep, Blackie and H. S. Foote has been selected as speakers. Procession, Picnic and speaking during the day and ball at night.

ST. LOUIS.

Municipal Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The election to-day passed off quietly. Returns are very meagre. Five precincts from wards in different parts of the city give Overstolz (Democrat) for Mayor 319 majority. Democrats claim the election.

ERIE.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

ERIE, Pa., April 4.—John Hearn, for many years prominent in the Lake trade, died at his residence in this city to-day. He was a member of the coal mining firm of J. Hearn & Co., and a Director in the Chicago and Rock Island and Erie and Pittsburgh Railroads.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼. Bonds quiet; 5-20's '62, 92¾; do. '65, 92¾; do. '67, 91½; 10-40's 89¾.

PARIS, April 4.—Bourse rentes 51, francs 45.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 7¼d, 7¾ for Colorado. Wheat 12d; red western 10s, 10d and 11s, 4d; winter 11s, 6d. Flour 27s, 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 40s, 3d. Pork 80s. Beef 112s. Lard 57s. Cheese 70s.

What Cabral Has to Say.

The following interesting letter was obtained by the San Domingo Commission at Port au Prince, from a friend of Cabral, and is genuine beyond question:

NEYBO, Feb. 13, 1871.—*To the Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States of America, Washington*—SIR: The Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, in his speech on the proposed annexation of the Island of San Domingo, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of December, 1870, says, referring to my actual policy: "I am assured that his policy is to bring the two governments of Dominica and Hayti once more together, as they were down to the revolution and war, which lasted from 1846 to 1848, terminating in the uncertain independence of the Dominican part of the island." The policy which Senator Sumner attributes to me not being the one that either my party or myself are pursuing, I consider it my duty to protest, as I hereby do protest, against this part of said speech, and in so doing, I believe that I have well interpreted the views of my associates and fulfilled one of the sacred duties imposed upon me as a party leader.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, J. M. CABRAL.

Gen. Jackson on Protection.

In *Niles's Register* of April 24, 1830, vol. 38, page 176, is found a letter to W. Ramsey and T. Hartley Crawford, as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note this morning, presenting me with an ax and hatchet from the manufactory of Messrs. Dunlop & Madiera, in the borough of Chambersburg, which I accept with pleasure. These samples of the skill employed in that establishment fully illustrate the capacity of our citizens to contend successfully with the ingenuity and enterprise of other nations. *They, in fact, refute the idea—too prevalent in several portions of the Union—that the policy of Protection is, in every view of its effects, unequal to the anticipations of its friends.*

I pray you to present those gentlemen my warmest wishes for their prosperity, and to accept for yourselves the renewal of the obligations which I owe you for the many instances of your friendship and regard. Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Ramsey and Crawford.

Sarcasm.

The Ohio *State Journal* says: "And now some fellow comes along with an absurd claim that Grant ought not to be compelled to resign the Presidency because Sumner is displeased with him, and that he has really done nearly as much for the country as Sumner has. We would just like to ask that man if Grant ever labored in the cause, going around all over the country delivering lectures at $250 a night? Dare this absurd allgator allege that any young men's Christian association ever offered pay Grant for a lecture on the ger-reat pur-rinciple? And what are his meanderings on the battle field in comparison? What are Donelson and Vicksburg, and all along down the Appomattox apple tree line, in comparison with being caned by Bully Brooks? Did Grant ever suffer like that for the country?

A Human Skeleton Discovered in Pompeii.

The *Piccolo Giornale*, of Naples, states that another human skeleton has just been discovered at Pompeii, and has been added to the five others in the museum. The ingenious system by which Senator Fiorelli is able to reproduce the shape and features of the corpse by the mould of incrusted ashes formed on the body is well known. In the present instance the impression is perfect, and has produced results superior to any yet obtained. The cast of the head has every particular successful, and the body and legs are most elegant in their outline. The body is apparently that of a plebeian, in the prime of life, who had fallen backwards while endeavoring to escape. The agony of his death-throes is shown by the contortions of the countenance and the left hand convulsively clenched.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that railroad companies cannot refuse to deliver grain in bulk to any warehouse to which it may have been consigned, situated so as to be reached within its termini on routes in the usual line of its freighting business. The position held by the court is, that when a railroad company is chartered, it becomes a common carrier along its entire line, and its rules and contracts are subject to the laws governing common carriers. The decision is equitable, and has an important bearing on general trade interests.

"What sustained our revolutionary sires during their struggle for liberty?" inquired one of our pedagogues of a pupil, and was astonished at the boy's reply. "Their legs, sir." The blockhead was whipped, as he deserved; he should have known that it was Pier. Dannais & Co.'s cream ale.

CORNS AND WARTS CURED, by Corn Solvent Pencil, at Keyser's, 167 Li

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
S. S. GUSS,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

CLOSELY FOLLOWING the impeachment and conviction of Governor Holden in North Carolina, comes the advocacy, by the same class of papers that assailed the Governor, for the re-establishment of the whipping post. Barbarities usually go hand in hand.

SINCE JEFFERSON DAVIS' SPEECH at Selma, Alabama, we would be at a loss to point out which particular issue of the Democracy in the past, is the "dead" one it so continually talks about. It strikes us that Davis' speech does away with these "dead issues" and resuscitates them into active life.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, denies that he ever asserted that "the people of Hayti are an inferior race to those of Santo Domingo." He states that no one could more admire the heroic struggles of Hayti for freedom and independence than he does, and the only reason that he is in favor of annexing Santo Domingo, and opposed to the annexation of Hayti is, that the former is in favor of being annexed and the other is not.

THE REPORT of the Santa Domingo Commissioners bids fair to be delayed for some time. It is asserted that there is some disagreement among the Commissioners, but in what respect is not known or published. Rumors rise thick and fast on such occasions, and it may be that the delay of the Commissioners in not furnishing the report on Monday as was expected, has given rise to all the rumors of a disagreement, and that it is totally unfounded in actual fact.

IN THEIR FIGHT over Apportionment and the Registry Law, the Democrats of the Senate seem to have lost all recollection of Constitutional reform. We ventured from the first to declare that Democracy opposed this measure, and we think our words have proven true. What our citizens may think of Democratic reform, *in any particular*, as exhibited at present in the Senate, will, we think, be clearly expressed in the next political campaign, by the utter overthrow and defeat of that party of promises and non performances.

GOVERNOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, it is asserted, intends becoming a candidate for Vice-President in the Democratic Convention of 1872. We see no reason to dispute this assertion, when we take into consideration the acts of Governor Alcorn within the past few weeks. Without intending to be officious, we would suggest as a particularly strong Democratic ticket for that year, Frank Blair for President and Governor Alcorn for Vice-President. We have no doubt this ticket would gain the support of Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Stephens, the three great representative men of the Southern Democracy.

WE DO NOT read very many essays in Democratic journals over the reduction of the public debt last month, of $11,011'250 65. It may be true that the New York Democratic Central Executive Committee is getting up its usual calculation on the subject. In a spirit of kindness, we suggests to that Arithmetical Board, that should they have entered on the arduous duty above referred to, their labors might be very materially assisted by extending an invitation to that learned Clam lately brought before the public, who it is said, is able to stand on its hind legs, and count as high as thirteen. The last intellectual feat might assist the Democratic New York Committee very much.

WHILE we have from Washington assurances that the work of the Joint High Commission "goes bravely on," and that their duties will terminate very shortly in all human probability with the actual settlement of the Fishery Question and Alabama claims, the London *Times* comes to us with a wail over the appearances. It does not believe that the Commission will settle any thing, unless it be the Fishery Question, but that all matters must take the shape of future arbitration. It regrets this fact, and indulges in the belief that any settlement of the Alabama claims is at present a long way off. The action of the Commission has been very secret, and we have no doubt that the London *Times* knows just as much about what it is doing, as we do here at home, not any more, and not any less. If the whole affair is to end in a *farce*, we very much fear that the farce will be followed by a tragedy. At least we think if ever such a conclusion *should* follow, it would do so most righteously in this one instance, if the United States is to be made a kind of plaything in the way the *Times* intimates.

CONNECTICUT is all right! The election on Tuesday was closely contested, but the result has re-asserted and emphasized her fidelity to the principles of the Republican party and her continued support of the present National Administration. A defeat in Connecticut would have made the opposition shout with joy and encouraged them in the hope that their day of redemption from the political oblivion they were consigned to more than a decade of years ago is well nigh at hand. The struggle in Connecticut was appreciated as an important and significant one by the leaders of both great contending parties. Coming as it did close upon the heels of the San Domingo agitation in Congress—that trifling tempest in the political teapot which scalded only the meddlesome cook who so ungraciously assailed the President—which promised to timid Republicans serious consequences, the contest, had it resulted in a Democratic victory, would have been heralded as a grand change in public sentiment and an index to an immediate national change of opinion. But all hail, Connecticut! Despite the persistent efforts of the opposition and of the outside influences brought to bear to secure a Democratic triumph, she has accomplished a grand victory which will not be without its good effects throughout the land.

THE LOST CAUSE.

The speech of Jefferson Davis, at Selma, Alabama, has reached us in many different shapes, but we have no doubt that the following, from the Selma *Press*, is correct:

About eleven o'clock a brass band appeared on Alabama street, in front of the hotel, accompanied by a crowd of two or three hundred people. The band discoursed "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and on the cessation of the music, loud calls were made for "Davis, Davis." In answer to the call the chief of the fallen Confederacy appeared on the balcony, and addressed the crowd for about ten minutes in a strain of impressive eloquence, which told with powerful effect, upon his hearers. He commenced by complimenting, in general terms, the people of Alabama. He said he had always loved them, and now felt that he could rest in peace with them forever. They were bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh. Alabama and his own State of Mississippi were yet one in principle, as they once had been in territory. Their people had sent forth their sons to battle on the same fields for their rights as States. But, asked the speaker with bitter emphasis, are they States now? Yet, proceeding in an exultant tone, he declared that *State sovereignty, although defeated in the late struggle, will ultimately triumph*; its day of success might not come in his time, but he would live and die in the belief that it would surely triumph. He declared that no people on earth had ever suffered as had the Southern people since the surrender of the Southern armies, and he loved them for the fortitude with which they had borne the oppression heaped upon them. He had *always been willing to give his life for his people, and now, if any Yankee power wanted his blood to atone for any action of the Southern people*, they could take it. On him the Government had done its worst, and for himself he did not care, but for the sake of the people whom he loved, he *would forbear to express more fully the feelings of his heart. He never had asked pardon for what he had done, and he never would, for he felt that he had done no wrong.* Mr. Davis concluded amid the applause of the crowd, which had loudly cheered the salient points of his speech. As he retired, the band struck up "Dixie."

The bitterness of heart throughout the whole speech is manifest. Jefferson Davis regards the future of the South as one that will yet triumphantly vindicate States rights. When that doctrine was enunciated a few years ago, a small fraction of the Democratic party endorsed it, and throughout the terrible rebellion that followed, that same handful of Democrats encouraged treason. To-day the leaven of the Democratic party is that self-same handful of men. There is no need to attempt to conceal the fact, because the proof is incontrovertible. Democracy to-day, is advocating the course of unrepentant rebels, and condemning the actions of loyal Southern men. It is, therefore, with our eyes open to this fact, if we allow Democratic success in 1872. We cannot claim to be thrown off our guard or that we have been deceived. The speech we have quoted above, received with so much applause in a State like Alabama, made by *the* representative man of the Southern Confederate element, is sufficient, for any man who is not wilfully deaf and blind to satisfy himself that the "Lost Cause," is only sleeping, and is not dead.

Nor can we have the old excuse that the South is only trying to frighten the North, and really means nothing by the cry. It has proven already that it *does* mean something, and rivers of blood have been shed in the endeavor to enforce the idea. It is a fool's excuse for lethargy now, that the South has so lately come out of the war, worsted and exhausted, that it will not dream of entering into it again, and that we are safer to-day by far than we were in 1860, or ever before. We do not believe any such thing. While it is probably true that the South is in no condition at present to enter into a new civil war, yet those in favor of the doctrine of "State's rights," as enunciated by the South, have learned a lesson just as well as those opposed to it. They see their error now, and believe that had they attempted to have withdrawn from the Union in the second year of James Buchanan's Democratic administration, instead of the first year of a Republican administration, that they would have succeeded. They know at all events, that they erred in this respect, whether they would have eventually been successful or not.

In the coming campaign of 1872, the same heresy exists. It is not milder than in 1860. Actual facts have an existence to-day, that twelve years ago were only theories, and the feeling that exists among the Confederates is that expressed by Jefferson Davis, when he asserts that "no people on earth had ever suffered as had the Southern people since the surrender of the Southern armies." Every honest man in the community knows, that no government ever was so lenient and charitable as has been the United States towards treason and traitors. But this fact only goes the more to prove, that not only does the South desire to cling to its old idol, but that to do so, it manufactures oppression where none exists. Wherever and whenever a people resort to such measures to keep alive the spirit of passion and bitterness, it is all idle folly to talk about their having accepted the situation, or being loyal to the Government. They are neither the one nor the other, and policy and prudence ought to teach the citizens of the Union, that it is unsafe to trust to any weakness of the South, to any exhaustion of the people, or to any thing save the fact that while Republicanism holds the national power, Southern rebellion is an utter impossibility.

MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Alcorn of Mississippi, has at last taken a step that brings him before the people in a very questionable light. His recent letter, so recent as to be perfectly familiar to our readers, was certainly written for the purpose of producing the impression that there were no Ku Klux bands in Mississippi, or if there were the assassins were so few that the State authorities could dispose of the criminals, just as readily as with any other class of offenders. Yet we now learn from the *Acalanche* that the Governor in his message to the Legislature asks for authority to organize and call into the field *a cavalry regiment of picked men* for operating wherever masked assassins shall be seen. This ought to be satisfactory evidence that masked assassins do exist in Mississippi, and that for some reason or other, it requires a regiment of cavalry of picked men to bring them to punishment. But we do not regard this, as the worst feature exposed by the Governor's message. He also asks that *the cost of subsistence of said regiment shall be levied on the county to which they have been called* by the appearance of masked assassins. The reason given is, that tax payers who shall dare to tolerate by their sympathies the performances of the Ku-Klux, will soon find out that such toleration will cost them heavily in penal taxes.

Nothing could more conclusively prove, not only the existence of the Ku Klux organizations in Mississippi, but also that the sympathies of the citizens are with those marauders. It is a confession on the part of Governor Alcorn, that will set at rest all query on that subject, and will be received everywhere as evidence of the condition of that State. There is one of two positions, however, that must now be taken. Should the Legislature *refuse* to grant the authority invoked, the Governor will have also proved an additional fact, and that is, that the State authorities are powerless to put down these masked assassins, with whom the citizens are in such sympathy, that they are to be punished wherever and whenever the Ku-Klux make a raid. If the Legislature does grant the authority asked for, who has the most remote idea that a cavalry regiment, even of picked men, will protect the citizens. Mississippi is a large State, and even if the officers of the regiment should not be as much in sympathy with these raiders as the citizens, not being ubiquitous, all the good they could do, would be to run from one part of the State to another, *after* some crime had been committed. So far as *protection* is concerned, a single State regiment is almost entirely useless, and Governor Alcorn is most certainly aware of this fact. So many Southern letters have been written, by so many Southern officials, that have, in every instance, suffered contradiction by actual facts occurring in a short time after the publication of the letters, that we should think, by this time, these men should have learned the better course to be pursued, is perfect and utter silence.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Artists Reviewed--Beautiful Scenery --Where to go in the Summer time--Educational facilities, etc.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., April 3, 1871.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The gentleman who took Pittsburgh for *Every Saturday*, must have strange ideas of scenery. He evidently thought that the great beauty at Horseshoe Bend is the railroad "dump" or "fill." It does provoke my indignation to hear people go into ecstacies about that embankment. They know there is something there to admire, they have heard that much, and they settle it in their minds that it is the railroad curve—never looking at the mountains above them, below them, and beyond them. The artist in question turned his back on the real grandeur of the locality, and drew a common place sketch of a train on an embankment.

Travellers who have an eye for beauty, and who have passed over the Pensylvania Central, know that, after emerging from the great tunnel, coming eastward, you may look off to the southeast over a multitudinous sea of mountains that form a picture rarely equalled. The impression is one not to be forgotten. Well, in the midst of these mountains, sheltered from the western storms by the ridge of the Alleghenies, beautiful for situation, lies Hollidaysburg. Among the mountains, it is not *on* them, being only about as high above tide water as your Mt. Washington opposite Pittsburgh, and the thermometer seldom reaches as low a point here as it does in many localities in Western Pennsylvania, while the dryness of the atmosphere, as compared with that of Pittsburgh, makes the climate still milder.

The great beauty of this region, however, is only unfolded by summer. From many points easily accessible from this place, the scenery is really grand, while in every direction there is a combination of mountain, hill and valley, woods, streams and meadows; careful cultivation and primitive wildness, that is charming to all lovers of the picturesque. The Morrison's Cove Railroad, now finished for about eight miles, passes round Chimney Rock Ridge, along the beautiful sheet of water formerly used as a reservoir for the canal, and puts the traveler off near Roaring Spring, one of the most romantic rides that could be imagined. It is worth a day's ride to see Roaring Spring alone; I doubt whether there is anything more beautiful of its kind in all the eastern States.

Hollidaysburg is almost entirely free from the smoke and soot of the towns in Western Pennsylvania. It is supplied with pure, wholesome water. I do not know what a chemist would say of this water, but I know from experience that many persons find it more curative and invigorating than the waters of famous springs; and that it is specially good for those who follow sedentary and brain labor.

Knowing your interest in the School House as a beneficial power in Church and State, I make bold to give a short description of one that I find here. As far as I can learn, this is the best building of its kind in the State, and is one of the most commodious and complete in the whole country. It is not a thing of shreds and patches, put up at various periods as some exigency demanded—not built for one purpose and turned into another—but was planned by an eminent architect for the especial purpose of a Female Seminary, and is complete from basement to attic with all necessary appurtinences and fixtures, its many walls of stone and general character of substantial immovability seem to say to every beholder: "The man who built this, labored for posterity." If there is any fault to be found it is perhaps that there is just a little extravagance in the lofty ceilings, wide halls, and capacious rooms, in the large lighted windows and numerous gas jets. Young ladies should be made comfortable of course, but there is hardly a necessity for their schools being palatial. Few private houses, even of your most solid citizens, have the conveniences and comforts that this one offers to its inmates. Every room and hall is lighted with gas; water of the rarest purity is taken to every story; every window sash moves by means of cords and weights; every chimney has ventilating flues; every door a transom. All dampness is kept out by *furred* walls. The gymnasium, ample grounds, and the beauties of the surrounding landscapes invite to abundant exercise. The laboratory is well furnished, and better managed.

The managers of this institution do not call it a *college*, nor do they aim to give a *collegiate* education. They offer a liberal and practical education at very low rates, and they seek to get a class of students who shall appreciate their advantages and make themselves a credit to the institution. Young ladies who go from home because it is fashionable, or because they never could learn anything at home, are not wanted, says the Principal. The time spent in mis-pronouncing French, in spoiling canvas and Bristol board, in practising music of the Captain Jenks style, is here reduced to a minimum. Substantial thorough work is the rule. If a young lady wishes to study Latin, she must make her recitation *twice a day*, not twice a week; in German, she must be at the forum every day. The scholars have abundant means of enjoyment, but there is not much time nor encouragement given to sham and affectation.

The institution is conducted on a plan which ought to be thoroughly tested. It has no endowment and does not ask for any; it offers excellent advantages, in the belief that people can appreciate a good thing and are willing to pay for what they get. It is not at present making any appeal for funds, and there seems to be no danger of its collapsing. It should be understood, however, that the magnificent and spacious building is the gift of the liberal citizens of Hollidaysburg.

Should any of your good people wish to escape from the heat, smoke and dust of Pittsburgh, they could hardly do better than secure quarters for the summer in Hollidaysburg.

ANON.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING WORK.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Orchard Grass with Clover and Oats.—We have in our former remarks on sowing cloverseed advised the sowing of orchard grass therewith, and we again refer to the subject, the more emphatically to urge it upon the farmer at this time. It is intended to sow either one or the other, or both these seeds with your oats, it will probably be best to delay the seeding until the oats are up. If this is done, you may omit harrowing when putting in the oats. When the oat plants are up three or four inches then sow your grass seed, whether clover or orchard grass alone, or both. If the latter is determined on sow the clover seed length wise the furrows, and the orchard grass seed crosswise, then roll in the grass seed. If the oats are mashed down, it will do them no harm, they will rise up in a few days, and if they have had justice done them in the way of manure they will produce a good crop, and the stand of orchard and grass seed will be a good one. And here let us add, that these two grasses make better hay than clover alone. When the oats are cut give the grass plants a top-dressing of two bushels of ashes, one of bones, one of salt and one of plaster. The quantity of clover seed per acre is twelve pounds, and orchard grass seed one to two bushels, the latter the best. The orchard grass for mowing or grazing is highly recommended—when cut at the same time with the clover it immediately springs up again—and if fed closely, it furnishes a continual succulent pasturage through the season. Its habits of growing in tussocks or clumps can be prevented by harrowing the ground in early spring so as to make a smooth sod. Alsike clover is considered superior to the common white clover as a pasture grass, it growing a foot high, and furnishing more feed. Dr. L. D. Morse, of Missouri, says of the orchard grass, that it is the most abiding of all grasses; that it is sown to advantage with clover grows quick when cropped by cows and sheep, is suited to all arable soils, and makes good pasturage after a rest of five days from being fed close.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Every body has heard of the celebrated pastures of Kentucky, from the Blue Grass of that State. This grass is particulary recommended for limestone districts; and Mr. Flint, the standard writer of this country on grasses says of it: "Whoever has limestone land has blue grass; whoever has blue grass has the basis of all agricultural prosperity; and that man if he has not the finest horses, cattle, and sheep, has no one to blame but himself."

Ashes for Fruit Trees.—There can probably be nothing better applied to apple trees, which are getting old and unproductive, than ashes. Half a bushel to a tree of leached ashes will be found a most excellent renovator, and have been known to cause trees which have borne but little fruit, and that of an inferior quality, to produce a large yield and of superor flavor. It is a simple and inexpensive method of managing an old orchard.

Hauling out Manure.—With every twenty double horse cart loads of manure hauled out, which now should be gotten into place as quickly as possible, if intended for spring crops, it will be found advisable to mix one bushel plaster to preserve what is in the manure, and gather from the atmosphere the floating nitrogen therein, and also a bushel or two of salt, which, whilst it is in itself a manure, will also be found an excellent preservative against the worms so apt to be annoying on newly plowed ground in the spring.

Hide-bound Meadows should be harrow as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and their tops dressed with a mixture, per acre, of five bushels ashes, three or four bushels bone dust, and two bushels salt, which will increase the crop of grass fifty to one hundred per cent.

Liming and Marling.—As soon as your corn and oat ground is plowed, if not already sown, it should receive a dressing of either of these; if the land requires it, twice the quantity of marl to that of lime and as before remarked, ten bushels at a time for each acre is sufficient for an application of lime, to be renewed in a year or two.

Grain, which may have been winter killed, should have a light harrow run over the field, the effects of which will be found beneficial, as there will spring from the joints of each plant thus pressed into the earth a new sprouting.

Clay and Sandy Soils.—If you have a light sandy field and wish to fertilize it cheaply, perhaps you cannot do better than to gather say ten loads of clay and mix it with ten loads of barn yard manure or compost; this will be found as effective, perhaps more so, than twenty bushels of manure without the clay. And the reverse, we believe, will also hold good, that to a stiff clay soil add the same quantity of sandy soil and manure; the texture of the surface soil is changed thereby.

Root Crops.—Although it is too soon to put these in for field crops, yet in the hurry of the other work do not forget to form composts for them, to be used at the proper time. We hope that many farmers may be induced to try at least an acre this year of the mangle wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, common and rutabaga turnips, of which we shall speak more in detail hereafter. These productions can be easily and largely produced, and be made to save many tons of hay in the feeding of stock.

Corn.—As to the distance of the rows in planting corn every corn planter has his own opinions. Three or four feet apart, or four feet at the farthest, may be considered a fair medium. The first may be deemed the best, if there has been a good supply of manure applied, or where the soil is naturally rich. The stalks must be on the ground to produce the utmost quantity which the field can be made to yield, otherwise a large product cannot be expected. If the land is naturally rich, or is made so by manuring, three plants may be left in a hill; but if these adjuncts to a large yield are not available, there will be found to be greater profit in leaving but two stalks, as the strength will be exhausted before the corn is made, and an undue quantity of nubbins realized. When corn is cultivated in drills, in rich or well manured land, the stalks should be about twelve inches apart.

CURE FOR CATARRH IN SHEEP.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Rural New Yorker*:

I write to inform you of a *sure cure* for all kinds of catarrh in sheep. Take a quill from a hen's wing, immerse the feather in spirits of turpentine, run it up the nostrils of the sheep the whole length of the feather end, twist it round before withdrawing it; wipe it off clean each time before immersing. One application will cure ordinary cases; the second or third, at intervals of two or three days, will cure the worst.

There are two kinds of catarrh in sheep; one will yield to ordinary treatment, like tarring the nostril, and one will not. In the fall of 1867, my sheep had the attack of the latter kind; the mucus would issue from the nostrils of some of them three or four inches in length, and it was tough and glutinous. It would not, yield to ordinary treatment, hence, by experiment, I discovered the above remedy. I think, in the case of my sheep, it was caused more by hot, dry weather than wet, as at that season, they were sheltered from all storms.

HONEY PRODUCTION.

Statistics show that the amount of honey produced in the United States is increasing every year. Twenty-five years ago, the total amount of domestic honey was comparatively insignificant, and the amount imported was proportionately large. In 1860, however, the total product of honey of the United States, reported, was 23,366,257 pounds. New York stood at the head of the list, with 2,369,969 pounds, followed in order by North Carolina, 2,055,969 pounds; Kentucky, 1,768,682 pounds; Missouri, 1,585,983 pounds; Tennessee, 1,519,390 pounds; Ohio, 1,459,601 pounds; Virginia, 1,431,501 pounds; Pennsylvania, 1,402,128 pounds; Illinois, 1,246,806 pounds, and Indiana, 1,224,489 pounds; all other States falling below 1,000,000 pounds. In 1868, according to returns received by the Department of Agriculture, there were in 489 counties in 32 States nearly 800,000 beehives, or estimating for those not heard from, there were at that time nearly 200,000 hives in the United States. If we allow fifteen pounds of surplus honey to each of these hives—a very moderate average—we have 30,000,000 pounds for the total product which, at 25 cents per pound, was worth $7,500,000. As bees find their own food, these figures indicate very plainly that considerable money is made from keeping them.

GROWTH OF CEREALS.

At the last meeting of the British Association, Mr. F. G. Hallet read a paper on the "Law of Development in Cereals." His experience showed him, several years ago, that grain and especially wheat, was injured by being planted too closely. He found a wheat plant would increase above the ground in proportion as its roots had room to develop, and that the roots might be hindered by being in contact with the roots of another plant. Mr. Hallet thus sums up the results of his extended experiments.

1. Every fully developed plant, whether of wheat, oats, or barley, presents one ear superior in productive power to any of the rest on that plant.

2. Every such plant contains one grain, which, upon trial, proves more productive than any other.

3. The best grain in a given plant is in its best ear.

4. The superior vigor of this grain is transmissible in different degrees to its progeny.

5. By repeated careful selection the superiority is accumulated.

6. The improvement, which is first raised gradually, after a series of years is diminished in amount, and eventually so far arrested that, practically speaking, a limit to improvement in the desired quality is reached.

7. By still continuing to select, the improvement is maintained, and practically a fixed type is the result.

QUANTITY OF CLOVER SEED TO THE ACRE.

1. If clover seed is sowed with grain the land should always remain undisturbed for at least one year thereafter, for the purpose of allowing the clover time to mature. It may be sown with nearly all our cereals, such as rye, barley, oats and wheat.

2. We would not advise the sowing of clover seed in the fall, and we believe it is seldom if ever put in at that time. Sow the seed among the winter wheat, but early in the spring, just as soon as the ground thaws. Clover seed will find its way deep enough into the soil without being covered with plow or harrow; and whenever it is sown with oats, barley, or other spring grain, care should be taken not to cover it deeply. The seed may be scattered after the grain is sown, and a brush then passed over the surface, although a roller is preferable to anything else.

3. Ten to fifteen pounds of clover seed is the usual quantity sown per acre, but a little too much is far better than not quite enough.—*Deitz's Farm Journal.*

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society of Western New York, D. S. Wagener gave a description of the method he adopts in grafting the grape vine. He grafts from early spring till last of June. The grafts are cut early the previous winter and packed in saw dust. He grafts a little below the ordinary surface of the ground and covers with earth. The moisture of the soil is preserved by two inches of mulching. The cleft is sawn in without splitting. He has set the Delaware and Isabella roots with good success, and in one instance had a crop of grapes the same year. A strong stock is desirable, such as Isabella, Catawba and Diana. The Rebecca does better on strong stocks than on its own roots.

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathom Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

DANGER AHEAD.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than it required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone, and gently stimulate the cellular membrane, which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing vegetables into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting fits, spasms and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector

STOVE AND GRATE.

Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers,

West Point Foundry.

del3

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

POTATOES.

CHOICE LAKE SHORE PEACH BLOWS.

1,000 Bushels.

For sale THIS DAY, March 30th, by

A. T. CANFIELD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

mh30 143 FIRST AVENUE.

POTATOES.

200 Sacks Peach Blows.

200 Bbls Peach Blows.

25 Bbls Buckeyes.

20 Bbls Early Rose.

For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,

mh30 141 First avenue

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shawls! Shawls!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At $2 and $2.50,

A Large Lot of Slightly Imperfect

SPRING SHAWLS.

At 5c., Mens' Cotton Socks.

12½c., Mens' Cotton Socks, extra heavy double heels.

10c., Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Cotton Socks.

4c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, large size.

12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.

75c., Men's White Dress Shirts.

$1.00, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.

$1, Ladies' White and Black Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.

75c., Ladies' Spring Cloth Skirts.

Sun Umbrellas.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

Lace Edgings and Insertings.

Guipure and Bonnet Laces.

Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.

Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

At Attractive Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm and New Goods!

MOORHOUSE

& CARSTEN,

(SUCCESSORS TO

BATES & BELL)

No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have now opened their Spring and most celebrated makes of Ladies' Fabrics, in

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,

At the Lowest Prices.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

21 Fifth Avenue.

mh16:d&s

CARD.

I take pleasure in announcing that to accommodate my increasing business, I have annexed to my former sales room the spacious room adjoining, formerly known as McClintock's Carpet Hall, which increases my store to double its former capacity.

Our improvements are so nearly finished, and so many of our new goods opened, that our customers and friends are welcome at any time; but we have fixed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April, for a special

OPENING

Sale of Ladies' and Children's Walking Dresses, Linen and Merino Underwear, Fine Laces and Embroideries, White Goods, Piques and Satin Stripes, Gloves, Hosiery and Parasols, New Styles of Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shetland Shawls, Scarfs and Sashes, new Spring Styles of Ribbons, Flowers and Hats.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

ap4:p27

LOUISVILLE

CEMENT.

The Best--The Cheapest.

The Cement has acquired the reputation as the first in the country in hydraulic strength and uniform reliability.

It is now in general use from the lakes to the Gulf, most of the public works in the West and South being constructed with it.

The mills at Louisville having been enlarged and improved, can supply any demand, and though the Cement has always, for 30 years, brought higher prices than competing brands, it is from this time the determination of the manufacturers, in order to largely increase the sale and extend the use of their Cement, to furnish it in the principal markets at prices which make it the most available and economical for all classes of work.

The large capacity of this Cement for taking sand renders it much the cheapest that can be used for buildings of any kind.

At the reduced prices in Pittsburgh its cost is not much above common lime, which makes it unquestionably to the interest of owners and builders that the foundation of every good house should be laid in this Cement.

A large stock of fresh Cement has just been received by barges from Louisville, and is offered at greatly reduced prices by the following dealers:

LAING & McKALLIP, 347 Liberty street.

J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

W. W. WALLACE, 319 Liberty street

ap3:MWS

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,

No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

R. G. HERRON.

mh24:d69 ON THE PREMISES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Fancy Japanese Silks,

VERY CHEAP.

At 75c., Plain Japanese Silks.

At $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silks.

At $1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.

At 1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Silks.

At 12½c., Wash Poplins, an extra good bargain.

At 18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.

At 25c., Japanese Cloths, Plain, Barred and Striped.

At 25c., Corded Alpacas, Spring Colors.

At 33c., Wide Alpaca Plaids.

At 12½c., New Spring Delaines.

At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.

At 18¾c., Bleached Irish Linen.

At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.

At 10c., the best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.

New Spring Dress Goods.

Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.

Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.

Plain and Fancy Shirt Fronts.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain and Striped Piques and Brilliants.

Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Tarlatans, &c.

AT

Very Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!

& CARSTEN,

BATES & BELL)

H AVENUE,

ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French

Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,

Market Prices.

& CARSTEN,

Avenue.

AMERICAN

WATCHES,

OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Meyran & Siedle,

No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,

(FORMERLY 42)

Zimmerman Watch.

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.

ap4:d62

W. E. SCHMERTZ

& CO.,

31 Fifth Avenue,

Have just received the largest and most complete stock of

Ladies', Misses and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' AND BOYS'

Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,

Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at

LOW PRICES.

At 31 Fifth Avenue.

mh18:d&s:MWF

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

ELABORATELY FINISHED and

HIGHLY ORNAMENTED

Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders

OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,

For fine houses, can be had at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ap5:6:13

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	96
Do Scrip	91¾	92
Erie	21¾	21¾
Reading	105¾	105¾
Lake Shore	93¾	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113¾	114¾
Rock Island	113¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	94¾	95¾
Do. Preferred	95¾	96¾
St. Paul, Common	60¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	78¾	79¾
Wabash	58¾	58
Do. Preferred	79	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	58¾
Adams Express	54	54
U. S. Express	47	47
Wells, Fargo	41	41

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	C. P. R. R.	85
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R. pref.	96
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, March 4, 1871.

Gold firm, opening at 110¾, selling up to 110¾, and closing at 110⅝@110¾. Loans were at from 1 to 4 per cent. Clearances $25,000,000. Governments opened firm and advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. on the closing prices of yesterday; sixes of '81 not quite as strong. Stocks steady at the opening, but after the first call declined, and subsequently became strong and active. The market at the close was buoyant and the highest prices of the day were made. Heading leading the upward movement. Market active. State securities dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 116¾; Five-twenties of '62, 112¾; '64, 112¾; '65, 112¾; new 5-20's of '65, 111¾; '67, 111¾; '68, 111¾. Ten-forties, 108¾. Currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 66; new do, 66¾; old Virginias, 70¾; new do, 70¾; new North Carolinas, 40¾; old do, 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Quicksilver, 42¾; Mariposa, 5½; do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 58¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 41; American Express, 47¾; United States Express, 47; Pacific Mail, 43¾. New York Central, 96¼; do scrip, 92. Erie, 22; do preferred, 42¾; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 129; Reading, 108; Michigan Central, 124; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 114¾; Northwestern, 87½; do preferred, 96¾. Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 60¾; do preferred, 79¼; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 30¾; do preferred, 43¾; Terre Haute, 31¾; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 118; do preferred, 118¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾@30¾. Toledo and Wabash, 58¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 157; Lake Shore, 101½; Illinois Central, 134.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls unchanged at 9@9¼, and Pots at 7¾@7¾.

APPLES—The supply of good sound apples is very much reduced and this particular kind may be quoted at $5.50@6.00 per bbl. Unsound apples are hard to sell at any price.

BUTTER—Prime butter is scarce and wanted, and we are reported sales at 33@35. Any thing below prime is dull, as the demand is confined almost wholly to the best grades and, besides, the low price of lard retards the sale of common butter.

BROOM CORN—May be quoted at 5@6¾ cts; sale 5,000 lbs reported at 5¾.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.50@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CANNED FRUITS—The demand continues light but an early improvement is now expected.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade is falling off and the market is dull and drooping; we now quote standard brands at 21@21½, in a jobbing way—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 18@18½. Market almost bare of Ohio cheese.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $2.25@2.30 per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl. according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $13@17 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 11@12 and halves, 13@14. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—The market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. The receipts continue liberal, and with a supply fully up to the demand, prices are unchanged; we are reported sales at 15@16, mostly at the outside figure, and 16 may be regarded as the ruling price.

FEATHERS—Dull and lower; we now quote No 1 live geese feathers at 72@75 to the trade, and 77@78 to a retail way.

FLOUR—We can report a fair local demand and no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, $1.30@1.42 for fair to prime red and $1.48@1.52 for white. It is said that there is but little strictly No. 1 wheat offering, and, in consequence, it sells more readily and at relatively better prices than the commoner grades. There is an occasional inquiry from Philadelphia, but it seems that the offers from there are no better than can be realized here, and consequently they are no sales being made for that market. Oats as a general thing reported dull, very dull, but so far there is no disposition manifested to make concessions, and dealers generally are confident that the market will soon rally again. We continue to quote at 55@56 buying and 57@58 selling—small lots, 60. Corn is also reported dull, but there is no quotable change in prices, 70@72; sale 2 cars prime shelled at 71. There seems to be little or no difference made between ear and shelled at present. Rye is still reported scarce and in demand at $1.05. Barley continues very dull, and there is nothing doing to establish quotations. The season is about over.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. There is a steady jobbing demand and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but there is no change whatever in prices.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 52; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 63; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 9¾; Porto Rico Sugar, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugar, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68@69.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 20cts. O. P. Fancy, $1 35; Good, $1 25; Fair, $1 18; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong Fancy, $1 35; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong or Fancy, $1 35; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; prime, 9; good, 8½.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 12c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 12½c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. layer Raisins, $4.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $14@20 per ton. Baled, on wharf, $14@16.

HEMP—Sales Kentucky at $175.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$5.00@5.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

MUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; green salted Kip 11@11½; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.75@1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—There is considerably inquiry for light white for heavy the market is quiet. Bran may be quoted at $1.30@1.40 per cwt.

ONIONS—Quoted at $4@6 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.00@1.08, and Linseed at 94@95.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 11½; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 15@16¾. Prime kettle Lard, 12½ in tes, and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork, $21. Dried Beef, 19.

PEANUTS—$3@3 cts.

POTATOES—The continued liberal receipts and, if anything, a falling off in the demand, the market is weaker and prices a shade lower; we now quote at $1.20@1.25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

SEEDS—The season for Clover and Timothy Seed is about over, and the demand seems to be growing smaller every day. We continue to quote it formerly at $6.75@7.00, and the latter at $7. Flaxseed, $2.18@2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 9; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¼@8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92 per gal; Monongahela Rectified Whisky, 15 per cent b p 90; do proof $1.00; Rye, one year old proof, $1.50; do 2 year old, proof, $2.00; do 3 year old, $2.75; do 4 year old, $4.00; 5 year old, Littell & Meching's "M" per proof gallon, $5.00; Pure Rye, 2 year old, proof, $2.25; Tomoka Brandy, $1.60; Rochelle Brandy, $5.00@10.00; New England Rum, $2.00@2.25; Jamaica Rum, $4.00@5.50; Anisette, $1.50@2.00; Holland Gin, $4.00@5.50; Sherry Wine, "Vallette," $1.75@2.00; Sherry Wine, "Crown," $2.25@2.75; Port Wine, "Worcester," $1.75@2.00; Port Wine, "Crown," $2.25@2.75; Maderia Wine, cooking, $1.75@2.00; Maderia O L P, $4.50@5.00.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

There is no improvement to report in the oil market; business is just about as flat as it can be, and has been so for some time past, but, nevertheless, hopes are entertained that there will soon be a reaction and better times. Crude continues weak above, and, from all that we can learn, both producers and speculators are anxious to sell, but the trouble with them lies in the fact that they can find no buyers unless pretty sharp concessions are made, and this, as yet, they are unwilling to make. The feeling is pretty general among operators here that Crude must of necessity go still lower, and the probability is that the longer these producers and speculators hold on, the worse it will be for them. If they had sold two years ago, they would have realized as much better price than they can now; and the indications, at this writing, are that two years hence, the situation will be still worse for them than it is at present. It is possible that the market may stiffen up and prices advance, but not at all probable, as already estimated, the indications are that the bottom has not yet been reached, and that there must be a still further decline.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Prices nominally unchanged: seller April, 10¾; seller until July, 10¾@10¾; seller all year, 10; buyer all year, 9¾@9¾. Certificates, 10¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Star Oil Works 160, account H McKelvy; Model O W 134, account Bates & G; Model O W 560, account J Bushnell; Spray O W 480, account L Hepler; Wadkin O W 80, account T Chess; Reliance O W 160, account Duncan & T; Arentum O W 160, account P Hutchinson; Citizens O W 80, account Bates & Brilliant O W 74, account J Munhall; Jas Wilkins 80, account J V Rattan.

Total ..... 2,210.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co, 111 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

United Ref. Co., 165 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total bbls shipped ..... 276.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 445 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 438 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 44 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 486 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Logan, Long, Stockdale & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,853bbls.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM ALL POINTS ON A. V. R. R., NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION VIA. W. P. R. R., EASTWARD, FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1st, 1871.

From	New York	Philadelphia	Best in ville	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls.
Parker	400	4,163	562	242	240	5,607
Berrubrass				1,029		1,029
Foster				802		802
Cochran	160					160
Total bbls	560	4,163	562	2,083	240	7,598

MARCH SHIPMENTS.

From	New York	Philadelphia	Best in ville	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls.
Parker	6,962	15,285	2,723	2,164	480	27,614
Sebastiano		963		1,721	80	2,764
Foster		242		1,844		2,086
Franklin		80				80
Cochran	160			402		562
Total bbls	7,122	16,410	2,923	6,171	560	32,986

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April, 4—11:50—A. M.—Crude, 12¾; Refined, April, 23½; May, 24; July ¼; July, 25.

5:30 P. M.—Spot 23, April 23½; May, 24; June, 24; July, 25; Crude 12¾.

NEW YORK, April 4—12 M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined 23¾c. Market dull and quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Market quiet and slightly weaker. Crude 13¼c. Refined 23¾c; bulk refined 19¼c. Refined May, sold at 24c; June, 24¼c; Line 1,000 May, June, July, 24¾c.

PARKERS', April 4—12 M.—Market very quiet sales 3,000 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1871.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active, at $1.28@1.29½ for cash; closed quiet and dull at $1.27 this afternoon.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active and 8@9c higher; 53¾@53¾c for cash; this afternoon dull at 53@53¾c.

OATS—2 firm and quiet at 40c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 95c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 81¼@85c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 87c.

MESS PORK—Closed quiet at $20 for cash.

LARD—Easier at 11¼c for cash; 11¾ seller June.

MEATS—More active and easier; short rib middles 8¾.

HOGS—Quiet at $5.00@6.55.

CATTLE—Steady.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 4—Cotton dull, but unchanged; middling uplands 15½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6.00@6.45; common to good extra $6.50@6.70; good to choice do $6.65; amber white western extra $7.25@7.65; Ohio extra $6.70@7.35; St. Louis $6.90@9.00 good $7.80@9.40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull 91¾@92. Wheat dull; no spring $1.58@1.61; red amber $1.60@1.66; mixed spring $1.69. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; western 70@80. Malt quiet. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; western mixed 81¾@82c; yellow 83. Oats firm; western and Ohio 68@72½c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar from Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice 8¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c; refined 23¾c. Pork dull and nominal. Mess pork $20 62; prime pork $17 22@17 75. Prime mess new $19 00@19 50. May 24.50@25.75. Beef quiet: mess 10@15c; extra 15@17¾c. Hams 24@31c; prime mess 27@28c; India 29@32c. Cut meats dull; hams 12@13¾c; shoulders 8@8¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 11¾@12¾c; kettle dried 12¾; May and June 12¾@12¾. Butter dull at 13@18¾c; western 30@40c. Cheese 11@15¾c.

LATEST.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6.55@6.80 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; red amber $1.62@1.65. Rye $1.10@1.12. Oats 66@72c. Lard more steady; cash 13@12¾c; June 12¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 4—The market is steady with fair business doing in seasonable goods. Prints, new and fresh styles are acceptable makes, selling at 12c, but the bulk of goods offering can be readily obtained at 10c, while Amoskeag premium and Arnolds sell at 88c; Mousdelaines calicoes are in fair request at 18c percales; Pacific sales at 22¾c, and printed lawns, in choice styles at 14@15c. Ginghams steady at 15c for Lancaster and Amoskeag; 13c for Glasgow and N¾ for Gloucester. Cumberland checks sell at 12¾c; Kennebec 12½c; Lonark No 2 9¾c; Park mills range in price from 15c up 24c, as to quality. Star is 12c; ditto 13¾c; Victory cambrics 7c; Congress wegans 15c; Pittsfield ticks 6¾c; Swift river 13¾c; Pearl River 16c; Hamilton's 26 cord soft finish spool thread 80c and Green & Daniels 60c; worsted thread 50 both common and high colors No 52

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Cotton dull and declining; middlings 14@14¼c. Flour firm; family $6.35@6.50. Wheat firm; red $1.52@1.60. Corn steady at 57c. Rye steady at $1.04@1.06. Oats steady; No 2 at 52@53c. Barley scarce and firm at 90c. Groceries unchanged. Lard steady; kettle rendered 12¾c; prime steam 11¾@11¾c. Hogs dull and drooping; $6@6.50. Tobacco firm. Whisky firm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling at 14c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6. Wheat quiet and firm; choice red and white $1.40@1.50. Corn in good demand; shelled 68c, including sacks and delivered at depot. Oats 65c. Barley 80@95 for spring and fall. Rye 95c. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork $21. Lard, tierces 12½c; kegs 13c. Hams; S. C. 15½c; do plain 14½c packed. Whisky, the supply and demand light at 87c. Tobacco; sales 300 hhds lugs at 5.50@6.75; low to medium leaf $7@12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 4.—Flour quiet and weak; Ohio and Indiana, $7.00@7.75. Wheat dull and heavy; red western $1.64@1.67; white $1.75; Rye $1.05. Corn dull; mixed western 75@77c; yellow 80c. Oats quiet; 60c. Provisions dull and weak. Whisky dull; 92c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined, Sales 2000 bushels. No. 1 red winter $1.43; 2 cars do at $1.44; No. 2 red $1.40@1.41; 3 cars white unchanged; nigh mixed 63c. Oats steady 58c. Petroleum Crude dull and declined 86.5@6.60 Refined dull and heavy at 23½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 4—Flour steady. Wheat quiet. No. 1 white Michigan $1.58; another Michigan $1.46. No. 1 red Wabash $1.47½; No. 2 $1.45. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 69c; low 58c; yellow 69@c; Michigan 59@c; White 61c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No. 1 56c; Michigan 55c; rejected 52c. Clover seed steady.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—Cotton quiet; low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats clear ribbed 10½c; shoulders 7¾c; packed bacon shoulders 8¾c; clear sides 11¾; hams 12¾c; sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 13c. Corn 67c. Oats 70@80c. Wheat $1.30. Flour $5@6.00.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour: extra spring firmer; $6. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No 2 $1.28. No 1 $1.30½. Oats: No 2 firm, 26. Corn: No 2 mixed steady, 46c. Rye: No 1 weak, 91c. Barley dull and nominal.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Cotton active at 15¾@14¾c.

MOBILE, April 4.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—Cotton dull at 13¾c.

GALVESTON, April 4.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 13@13¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, April 4.—85 pkgs confectionaries, Kraemer, W & Co; 13 do groceries, S Ewart & Co; 50 bbls whiting, 10 do m dust; B L Fahnestock & Co; 25 bales oakum, 20 bxs soap, 25 do c fruit, J L Lippincott; 8 bgs rice, L J Blanchard; 169 bxs soap, S H Baird; 10 bgs rice, W M Gormley; 52 pkgs confectionaries, E & C Magin; 17 pkgs wine, Dillinger & S; 7 pkgs groceries, Jr Porterfield; 6 bbls molasses, J Wilson & Son; 10 do pickles, Bruggeman & O'B; 50 bgs lime, Pinkett & Son; 25 bxs soap, 6 do soda, J S Patterson & Son; 12 bxs catsup, J B Sneathen; 2 csks wine, J Seibert; 5 hhds prunes, W L Brown; 2 bxs groceries, J H Sudcap; 1 bbl liquor, Johnson & W.

Allegheny City—6 pkgs mdse, Nelty Bros: 5 do do, W C Collin; 10 do do, W Semple; 2 do s do do, W C Collin; 10 do do, W Semple; 2 do s do do, W C Collin; 10 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, April 4.—75 bbls salt, R & A Carson; 2 bbls eggs, Carson Bro & Co; 12 bbls eggs, H Lence; 1 bbls eggs, G Salath; 17 sks potatoes, H McKenney; 1 bbl eggs, Voight & McGraw; 5 bxs machines, Rea & Co; 12 bbls eggs, Arbuckle's & Co; 20 bgs oats, Keil & R; 6 bgs d apples, 1 bbl lard, P Cohen; 53 sks oats, do do rye, 9 do wheat, Bruggeman & O'Brien.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 4.—2 bbls eggs, 44 do flour, 25 do whisky, 20 bales hay, 80 bdls s boards, A S Carlisle; 10 bbls flour, J A Rankin; 33 sks oats, 16 bbls flour, McCracken & Bro; 100 hogs, Everly & S; 13 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 2 bxs eggs, Jones & Laughlin; 2 do do, West Bro; 85 bbls flour, 2 do millet, Welsh & Co; 4 bbls crackers, John Porterfield & Co; 100 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 5 A. M., 4.30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN....Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT....Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5½ o'clock.

ap2:61 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

KATE PUTNAM,

Capt. E. EVANS.....Commander,

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to

ap3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THURSDAY, April 6th.

The fine passenger steamer

EXCHANGE,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board. apl

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For St. Louis, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THE STEAMER

IRONSIDES,

W. C. GRAY.....Commander.

Leaves as above on THIS DAY, April 5th Now receiving freight on her barges, foot of Ferry street.

THE STEAMER

ROVER,

THOMAS GREENLEE.....Commander.

Leaves on FRIDAY, April 7th.

For Freights, at lowest rates, apply to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents, or to

mh15:d31 R. C. GRAY, 91 Water street.

NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET COMPANY.

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona, Red Wing, Stillwater, Hudson, St. Paul and all Points West

THROUGH WITHOUT RE-SHIPPING.

The new, large and splendid Side-Wheel Passenger Steamer,

S. S. MERRILL,

Capt. A. M. HUTCHINSON,

Leaves THIS DAY, April 5th, at 4 P. M.

Offering a splendid opportunity for emigrants, and has superior accommodations for stock. For freight or passage apply on board.

mh28

CINCINNATI PACKET.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

For Cincinnati.

The splendid passenger steamer

ARLINGTON,

D. MOORE.....Master.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

mh22 FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & FAIRMAN, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES THURSDAY—4 P. M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

de31 JAMES CUTLIFF, Agent.
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger steamer,

R. W. Skillenger,

Capt. F. M. FLESHER,

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS.

North west corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FREDERICK A'VATER & CO.,

Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

RIVER NEWS.

The river is falling slowly at this point with 7 feet 5 inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could be desired for out door business.

The Juniata from Cincinnati is due to-day, and will return as usual on Thursday, leaving at 4 P. M.

The S. S. Merrill, Capt. A. M. Hutchinson, will positively take her departure for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi to-day leaving at 4 P. M. Here is an opportunity presented to persons going west that should be taken advantage of, particularly to families moving, as she has splendid accommodations for both man and beast.

The Wild Duck with a cargo of iron ore, is due from St. Louis.

The Arlington is the regular packer for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at 12 o'clock.

The Arlington arrived from Cincinnati yesterday afternoon in good time, and with an excellent trip. She returns again this evening leaving promptly at 12 o'clock. Captain Dan Moore is in command and Mr. A. R. Bunting has charge of the office.

The John No. 2 departed for Zanesville last evening.

The Kate Putnam is filling up steadily for Nashville, as is also the Exchange for St. Louis. They are both good boats. The Putnam is a comfortable boat loading now for cabin and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The St. Charles did not get off until ten minutes past eight on Tuesday morning. She had a moderate trip.

The Ironside of "Grey's Iron Line" is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi forthwith. She will be immediately followed by the Rover, of the same line.

—The Dubuque Times, of Friday, tells the following: Steamboatmen are supposed to be impervious to the attacks of dead beats and confidence men, who feast and flourish on land lubbers with impunity. Occasionally a fraud takes a steamboatman in and does for him a trifle, in a manner that is far from pleasing pleasant or agreeable. The other day when the Northwestern arrived at this port en route for St. Louis, a mounted man rode aboard and made arrangements for the shipping of a quantity of stock. He was introduced to the Captain, and became quite affable and courteous. The former was delighted at the prospects of securing so good a customer, and repaired to the bar both took a square drink. While here the stock man incidentally mentioned that he was short about $12, and requested the Captain to loan him that amount for a few hours. Of course, The Captain forked over the amount asked for, and the stock man has not been seen since. Strange isn't it?

—The Upper Mississippi Pilots' Association are still at variance with the packet companies on the question of rates of wages. It is stated by us by one of their number that the association designs advertising for three fast steamers, which, upon proving, they intend to run to Sumner & Co; 5 bbls whiskey, Dillinger & S; 5 bbls oil, W D Cooper & Bro; 3 bales d hides, D Chestnut & Co; 5 bbls lard, H & W Gormley; 2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY OPERATION, April 4.—2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 2 do metal, Lewis O & P; lot ag implements, Price S & Co; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 1 do do J K Shinn; 13 bbls eggs, 6 pkgs butter, J McNeiser; 10 bbls eggs, 3 bxs butter, J Senman; 2 do do 5 bbls eggs, F Otto, 3 bbls eggs, 3 bxs butter, H Bline; 2 bbls eggs, R & A Carson; 55 doz brooms, Chas Hutchinson; 5 bbls whiskey, 1 do brandy, 1 do gin, J Gelbach; 4 cars lumber, Doulfas & Co; 4 cars metal, Rogers & R; 1 car g pipe, C G McMillan, 1 mill shoulders, 2 do hams H & C Carson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 4.—65 sks hair, 3 bdls leather, 4 bbls grease, B Pitaum; 1 car metal, Bryan & Co; 33 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 2 sks rags, R Hezzleton; 1 bbl eggs, Moore & R; 15 sks potatoes, Phillips & McV; 1 do do, C E Malone; 2 bbls eggs, Bruggeman & O'B; 2 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, L J Blanchard; 30 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 10 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, April 4.—75 bbls salt, R & A Carson; 2 bbls eggs, Carson Bro & Co; 12 bbls eggs, H Lence; 1 bbls eggs, G Salath; 17 sks potatoes, H McKenney; 1 bbl eggs, Voight & McGraw; 5 bxs machines, Rea & Co; 12 bbls eggs, Arbuckle's & Co; 20 bgs oats, Keil & R; 6 bgs d apples, 1 bbl lard, P Cohen; 53 sks oats, do do rye, 9 do wheat, Bruggeman & O'Brien.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE, BETWEEN New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Spain, Erin, Italy, Holland, France, Denmark, England, The Queen, Helvetia, Virginia, Pennsylvania,

One of the above first-class, full-powered iron Steamships sails as follows:

EVERY SATURDAY from New York,
WEDNESDAY from Liverpool,
THURSDAY from Queenstown.

Cabin passage $75 and $85, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency.

Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28, currency. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen &c., at very low rates.

TO LONDON DIRECT, $75, $85 and $28 currency. For further particulars, apply at the Company's office, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to

JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
GAZETTE Building, corner Smithfield Street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. 0055:42-MWF

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

C. D. ARNSTHAL.....C. H. ARNSTHAL

ARNSTHAL & SON,

Virginia and Louisville

Tobacco Agency,

SEGARS

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,

72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh

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Schmidt & Friday,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,

Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal

NOTICE—In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of "a Company to erect a Bridge over the river Monongahela, between Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at or near the mouth of the Mill Creek, Allegheny County, to the City of Allegheny," will be opened as follows, to-wit:

At the office of Roberts, Martin & Co., in Temperanceville, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th days of April, 1871.

At the office of Patterson & Co., No. 74 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1871.

At the office of R. H. & H. E. Davis, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of April, 1871, and

At the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871.

The books will be open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

By order of the Commissioners.

mh25:30 JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous, fusel oil or drugging properties, for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It differs from anything ever before in use. It

HOME NEWS.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers who may remove on the first of April to other residences, are *respectfully* requested to leave their new addresses at our counting room, in order that our paper may be regularly delivered to them.

The Street Department cost $5,408 96 last month.

Twenty-Nine cases before the Mayor yesterday.

Ayer's Latin School will re-open on Monday, April 10th. WYAS.

M. & M. National Bank Stock sold last evening at McIlwaine's Stock Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, for $70 50.

Arnold Ingram, Charles Thompson and James Sneeder found a home with Warden Wright at the Penitentiary yesterday morning.

Board of Health.—A majority of the members having failed to put in an appearance yesterday, the meeting was postponed till Friday afternoon.

"The Passover."—The celebration of this sacred anniversary of the great deliverance of the Children of Israel, centuries ago, will commence this evening at six o'clock.

The U. S. District Court will commence its session on the first Monday of May next. There will be no civil cases to be tried, the list comprising for the most part counterfeiters.

John Nely complained to Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon that Jane Wilson had **chastised** his maternal parent. Had held on the residence of the parties, where an officer was sent with a warrant for Jane's arrest.

Before Alderman McAdams.—Margaret Bender makes information charging Fred. Fair with assault and battery, striking her on the arm with a crutch and calling her all kinds of vile names. In default of bail he was committed for Court.

Officer H. C. Leo yesterday made an information before Alderman Strain, charging William Zelkeln with removing his goods after they had been levied on by a bandlord's warrant. The accused was arrested and gave bail for Court.

Larceny.—A complaint was entered before Mayor Callow yesterday by George Mossbough, charging Robert Taylor with the larceny of a "buck" wagon valued at $80. A warrant was issued.

Personal.—Yesterday, Mr. Will Beckert of Mount Troy, Allegheny, started for California where he expects to remain for some time. He goes for health and pleasure and the best wishes of his many friends will attend him in all his journeyings.

Assault and Battery.—Eugene McGary was before Mayor Callow yesterday charged on oath of Michael Stratton with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant struck him on the face with his fist and threatened to impale him on a pitchfork. Held for a hearing.

Birmingham Special Election.—The election for Councilman in the first precinct yesterday, resulted in the return of Frank Ziefel, Democrat, by a majority of thirteen. The polls closed at seven o'clock, and at half-past Mr. Ziefel was sworn in and took his seat as a member of the borough Council.

Yesterday the counsel for Michael Hays—charged with selling liquor at Canonsburg without paying the tax, made application for bail release on the sum of $10,000. This was refused on the ground that if he was convicted the fine would amount to that sum. $5,000 bail is asked and Hays still remains locked up.

The Boy's Triumph.—No. 10, is at hand and presents the usual bright appearance. In explanation of the publication of objectionable advertisements of late, we directed attention some days ago, the editor says "except in accidentally, in the hurry of making up the paper, and promised for the future to allow such a mistake to happen. Good and manly.

Temperance Meeting.—The Young Men's Christian Association held their regular weekly meeting last night at the House, Duquesne Way, a good number of our citizens being present. The Rev. J. W. McKeever delivered a very able and touching address, showing a few of the evils of intemperance. After the meeting was dismissed a few signatures to the pledge were obtained.

Letters retained for postage, April 4: Bailey & Co., Hardy, 3c. Gottlieb, A. L. Cleveland, O., 3c. Henley & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c. McMullough, J. H. Chicago, Ill., 3c. Oeblemaur & Co., E. New York, 3c. Stillwagon, J. D. Connellsville, Pa., 3c. Spook, Jacob, Lockport, Pa., 3c. Vanderhoff & Beatty, New York, 3c.

A Beautiful Picture.—We noticed in the window of J. J. Gillespie & Co.'s a very fine painting representing Judith, just after the beheading of Holofernes, mentioned in the Apocrypha. We are very much mistaken if this painting does not take high rank among the great works of art. It is a copy from a celebrated work, but the copyist is said to be fully equal to the original. Price six hundred dollars.

Two on One.—Christ Reilly appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday and made an information accusing John Glunt and John Shedderman with assault and battery. He states that the defendant struck him with a chunk of wood and that the other belabored him with the butt end of a wagon whip. Glunt was arrested and gave bail for a hearing, and a warrant was issued for Shedderman.

Hampton Battery.—A full battery of artillery intended for the Hampton Battery has been lying at Harrisburg for some time awaiting shipment to this city. Chief of police Clark of Allegheny, who is a member of the Battery, left for Harrisburg last night for the purpose of forwarding them to this city. We understand the company has secured an armory near the Point, which they intend to fit up immediately.

Allegheny Fire Department.—The Allegheny Council's Committee on Fire Engines and Hose held a meeting last night in reference to the new engine which the city is about to purchase. An offer was received from a new firm, of a different style of engine, but the committee seemed still to favor their original decision in favor of the style similar to the "Friendship." To test its merits more thoroughly this engine was brought out and tested in the Diamond square. The committee then decided to hold the matter under advisement for a few days.

Pittsburgh Gas Company.

The Trustees of this Company, at a late meeting, unanimously chose D. Hostetter, Esq., as President of their Board, with the understanding, however, that he would have the services of an assistant, as the duties are very onerous and would require his undivided attention to their details, for which he could not possibly spare the necessary time from his private affairs, whereupon Mr. John H. McElroy, late Chief Engineer of the Department, was appointed as President assistant, whose duty it will be to look after general details and to inquire into the causes of the different complaints that may be made by consumers, and if practicable remedy them.

Vacancy in the Board.

Among those who were afflicted with the moving mania the present year was our genial and favored friend Mr. R. B. Francis who changed his place of residence from the Fourth to the Third ward Allegheny. The change might not have been so grevious but that it causes his retirement from a public position which he has long and ably filled. For years Mr. Francis has been a member of the Board of School Controllers, and among all the representatives in that body, none have been more efficient or better loved in their esteem. His new location however deprives him of his seat in the Board and leaves a vacancy which will not easily be filled.

Stock Arrivals at East Liberty.

Below we present an exhibit of the amount of stock received at the East Liberty stock yards during the month of February and March, with the increase or decrease over the preceding month.

FEBRUARY.

Beef Cattle	3,958	decrease from Jan. 1,743
Hogs	40,977	" " 1,575
Sheep	68,465	increase over " 5,716

MARCH.

Beef Cattle	12,104	increase over Feb. 2,126
Hogs	42,554	" " 1,577
Sheep	70,252	" " 1,787

TOTAL FOR TWO MONTHS.

Beef Cattle	22,062
Hogs	83,531
Sheep	138,717

The Heart Can be Touched

And man's finer feelings be awakened by the dullest strains of the "Human Voice," or "Vox Humana," attachment lately introduced into the Mason & Hamlin Organs. By the introduction of this novel and ingenious appliance, the Mason & Hamlin Organ is as near a human being as any mechanical contrivance can be; for, what instrument can speak as it does? It speaks, it sings, it laughs, it cries, it weeps, it signs—in fact, through the delicacy of its organization, it is capable of spreading, by its tones and vibrations, all the emotions that move the human heart. These charming instruments can only be had at Meller & Hoene's Music Warehouse, 53 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall. Prices low, and every instrument fully warranted. Monthly instalments taken.

Child Run Over.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, an accident occurred on Fourth avenue, below Smithfield street, which may result fatally. At the hour named, car No. 11, of the Oakland Passenger Railway, was coming down Fourth avenue, the grade of which is quite steep, and had reached a brick pile near the Mayor's office, when a little girl started from behind it and attempted to cross the track, immediately in front of the horses. The child was knocked down, and before the horses could be stopped, was under the wheels. The car was stopped at once and the child picked up when it was found that one of the wheels had passed over both legs below the hips breaking the thighs. Dr. Murdock was called and did all in his power to alleviate the pain of the little sufferer. The driver gave himself up to the Mayor but was afterwards dismissed, no blame being attached to him.

Prospective Wholesale Vaccination.

The Rev. Mr. Bell, pastor of the Arthur's street United Presbyterian Church, at a late meeting of the Board of Health, for the purpose of making returns of marriages, and while there witnessed Dr. McCandless performing the operation of vaccination, and never having been inoculated, bared his arm and went through the operation himself. Mr. Bell, on being informed that the Doctor attended at the rooms every Monday afternoon for the purpose of gratuitous vaccination, said that he would announce the fact from his pulpit on Sunday next, and that there was no congregation of more importance of being operated upon at once, and that he had no doubt they would visit him en masse next Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Hedges will also announce the fact to the Miller street colored congregation at the same time, and give them the same advice.

If the anticipations of these gentlemen are realized, we fear that Dr. McCandless will have much more than he can attend to, and we would suggest the employment of an assistant for the occasion.

SCHOOLS IN ALLEGHENY.

The Board of Control—Meeting Last Night—What Has Been Done the Last Month—The New Supreme Legislation—Moral Suasion Pronounced a Failure.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a meeting last night in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall.

There was a full attendance of the members from each ward. Rev. Mr. King opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the minutes were approved.

The reports from the several local Boards were received. The Second ward Board reported the election of Miss Sadie Neelie as assistant in the Ridgwood school. The Second and Fourth ward Boards reported favorably to the abolishment of corporeal punishment. The Sixth ward Board thought the old system the most efficient. The Eighth ward Board reported that the public examinations had been held in their schools during the past week and that in the primary department the progress apparent was satisfactory. In the High School the Committee were dissatisfied.

Mr. Barker, from the Committee on Colored Schools, gave an extented account of their favorable condition. Miss Mary J. Patterson had been elected as an assistant teacher, which was approved.

Mr. Francis presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that each ward collector of taxes be furnished with small pass books appropriately headed, to present the same at the Depository at each deposit, to be receipted by the clerk the amount which had been deposited.

The Committee had considered the proper form of blanks for the purpose of showing the daily deposits at the end of each month.

They had also audited the accounts of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., Treasurer of the Board, and found every thing correct.

Mr. Miller moved that the report and the suggestions approved. The Secretary being instructed to procure the books and blanks.

Mr. Parke called attention to a new bill now before the Legislature which provided that any two local boards could elect a superintendent.

After some discussion Secretary Benney stated that he had consulted with Senator Graham who said the bill had no reference to Allegheny City as an exception had been made in favor of Allegheny County; and further than he would, whenever it was desired by the Board, have it held over until they could have time to express an opinion in regard to it.

One of those peculiar parliamentary muddles for which the Board is famous now ensued. It was brought about by a motion to adjourn. Before this was put

Mr. Dunlap called up his resolutions laid over at last meeting, to abolish corporeal punishment.

Several members suggested that a motion to adjourn should be first put.

The Secretary asked to be allowed to present a few of his papers.

Finally the Board decided not to adjourn, and the resolution came up for discussion.

Mr. Hobson moved to amend by referring the matter to the Local Boards.

Mr. Sloan wanted to see uniformity all over the city. He therefore objected to referring the matter to the Local Boards.

Mr. Sprague—I don't think fifty-four men have a right to say that children in the schools of other people in the city should be flogged. I offer an amendment that the matter be submitted to the people.

The chair decided this out of order.

Mr. Pitcairn thought the Court had decided that a teacher had no right to punish a scholar.

Mr. Bleakly said a teacher like a parent, had a right to correct a pupil.

Mr. Sprague contended that the law only gave power of "correction" to the teacher, but did not say that he could whip—he always mean to flog a child. It could be corrected in other ways.

Finally a vote was taken and the amendment to refer to the Local Boards was voted down.

Mr. Trimble moved that corporeal punishment be restored in the schools.

Mr. Dennison moved that the matter be referred to Committee on Rules and Regulations. Lost.

Mr. Dennison then obtained the floor and said he had offered the resolution to abolish corporeal punishment as he had supposed not five minutes after it had been approved. It had been opposed by the very persons who stood up for the enactment of the law which had been dishonest in the matter. They had written agreements and had bucked contention to get arguments against it, yet in the face of all this the schools were reported in good condition.

This matter should have a fair trial, at least to the first of June.

In the public schools, they didn't need corporeal punishment and yet there was good order, why not then adopt such a rule in the public schools. The First ward had been clamorous for the restoration of the rod and that protected it to their hearts content, and yet they were not any better than any other schools. One of the principals who practiced whipping at one time had to get a police officer to protect him.

Mr. Sloan objected to the reflections cast upon the First ward Board by the gentlemen's remarks.

Mr. Dennison—I dont feel as though I had anything to apologise for. The First ward Board instructed their teachers that this rule had not been duly passed by the Board of Control, and their teachers accordingly acted. How those they deserved to be rejected upon.

Mr. Miller—I would like the gentlemen to explain to what Principal he refers who has written against the regulations.

Mr. Dennison—Mr. Morrow is the gentleman. He comes out in a card five pages in length in the *School Chronicle* against it. And he is one of the chief advocates, so I see in the public prints, of corporeal punishment.

Mr. Miller—Well, he is a high-toned gentleman, and I think he always endeavored to carry out the rules. He always reported to the Local Board. I don't believe he would in his official capacity avoid a rule made by this board.

The vote was now taken on the motion to restore corporeal punishment, the yeas and nays being taken, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Brahm, Barker, Brown, Boland, Blakely, Benney, Dunlap, Eaton, Hobson, Hemphill, Harper, Hutchison, Miller, Moeser, McRoberts, McCance, McConnell, Pitcairn, Popp, Sutton, Sloan, Trimble and White—19.

Nays—Messrs. Beckert, Dennison, Kaneer, Parke, Sprague and Torrence.

The Secretary read a statement showing the salaries paid to the teachers in the wards as follows:

First	$ 715
Second	1,262 50
Third	1,295 00
Fourth	1,220 00
Fifth	187 50
Sixth	192 50
Seventh	622 50
Eighth	240 00
Colored	195 00
Teacher of music	200 00
Total	$7,345 00

Also a statement showing the average attendance during the month to be 5,635 with a total enrollment of 6,700.

The daily balance on hand April third in the Depository was $7,846 11.

Adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

The Town Council of Birmingham held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

Members present—Messrs Atterbury, Conway, Doyle, Dunlap, Duncan, Kerr, Schwarm, Schneider and Burgess Salisbury.

The clerk, Mr. Ramsey, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Frank Ziefel, the newly elected member from the First precinct came into the Council chamber, and the Burgess administered the oath of office.

Mr. John P. Beach the newly elected Treasurer, filed a bond for $30,000, which was accepted and he was sworn in as treasurer.

Mr. Conrad Vogeley having produced an approved bond amounting to $1,000, he was sworn in as Market Master.

The bond of Mr. Daniel Wenke, tax collector, amounting to $30,000, was on motion accepted.

Mr. Ph. Demel, High Constable, filed a bond for $400, and after acceptance he was sworn in.

Mr. Job Wareham produced his bond for $1,000 and was sworn in as Street Commissioner.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the Council proceed to elect a borough Solicitor, as the borough would need one in a few days.

Messrs. W. C. Aughinbaugh and Alfred Kerr were nominated.

The election resulted:

Aughinbaugh, 5; Kerr, 3.

Mr. Aughinbaugh was therefore declared elected.

Mr. Atterbury presented a statement of the Burgess in relation to paying bonds and lockup fees. He reported the account correct. It was on motion, accepted.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the clerk be instructed to make out a tax duplicate for the Collector. Carried.

Mr. Doyle presented a petition for the paving of Wilkins and Williams street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Accepted and referred to the Street Committee.

The Burgess read a petition from Mr. F. L. Ihmsen, asking that the curb in front of his property on Fourteenth street, between Carson and Bingham streets, be lowered, as the present height injured his property by preventing the water running out of his yard. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Schwarm stated that several citizens had spoken to him of the bad light that the present street lamps give.

Mr. Atterbury stated that a new kind of lamp will shortly be put up at some prominent corner in the borough, which will give more light and cost less than those in use at present. He suggested that the matter be deferred for the present. It was finally decided to wait.

Mr. John P. Beach, the Treasurer, reported the balance on hand April 3d, $2,395 27.

Mr. Chas. Evans, the former Street Commissioner, presented a bill for $5.82, which was ordered to be paid.

Several bills were read and warrants ordered for the same.

The gas bills for the quarter ending March 31st, amounting to $569.50 were read and ordered to be paid.

Warrants were ordered for the salaries of the Borough officers.

Two hundred dollars was provided for the use of the Street Commissioner for the coming month.

Mr. Doyle asked to be excused from the chairmanship of the Street Committee. Accepted; and Mr. Duncan was placed in the position.

On motion, adjourned.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Returns for the Month of March in 12 Twenty-second District.

Following is an abstract of the collections made in the Twenty-second District by Collector T. W. Davis, as shown by the books at his office.

Spirits	$29,070 25
Tobacco	35,412 28
Fermented Liquors	10,964 55
Banks and Bankers	4,862 14
Sales	143 35
Special taxes, not elsewhere enumerated	793 02
Income	9,459 73
Legacies	689 50
Successions	18 00
Articles in Schedule A	2 90
Gas	5,797 17
Not otherwise provided for	350 00
Total penalties	1,346 09
Total	$99,090 08

Freight Car Burnt.

The alarm of fire sounded from box 54 shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening, was occasioned by the burning of freight car No. 95, standing on the triangular lot situated between Liberty, Grant and Seventh streets, occupied as a metal yard by the P. C. R. R. The car, which is supposed to have been set on fire by some boys playing with matches therein. The box or upper part of the car was almost entirely consumed, the bottom and truck escaping without injury. Loss about $100.

THE TEACHERS.

Second Day of the Institute—Interesting Programme Carried Out.

The County Teachers' Institute re-assembled at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning in the hall of the Fourth ward schoolhouse, President Douthett in the chair. The attendance was much larger than it was at any session yesterday, the hall being filled to repletion.

The session was opened by the singing of the "Joy Bells" by Professor Hughes and pupils, of Birmingham schools. Prayer was then offered by Professor E. B. White, after which the audience sang "Soldiers' Memorial Day."

Prof. Jones, of the Birmingham schools, was introduced and delivered a lecture on "Tides." He supposed that many of the teachers had no very correct idea of a tide, as they had never seen one. He went into an explanation of the appearance of tides, and illustrated his subject by using the docks at the Monongahela river.

The Institut then took a recess of five minutes, when Prof. Hughey's class treated the assemblage to some music.

Miss Hattie Smith, of Allegheny, delivered a lecture, taking as her subject "Old Maids." Miss Smith claimed that the causes of ladies becoming old maids are: false education, disappointments and disappointments. She made some very happy hits in favor of what she termed a much-abused class, the old maids. She claimed that the old maid makes a better teacher than the young flirt, who is thinking of marrying John, or Alexander, on Christmas.

Prof. E. E. White, editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly* was introduced, and delivered a lecture on "Primary Education."

Prof. Douthett stated that the discussion of the question of compulsory education was announced as the first subject in the programme for this afternoon's session, but as Prof. Bailey was about to leave he would suggest that the discussion be postponed which was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by Prof. Douthett.

Prof. Bailey was introduced and continued his lecture on education. He said that our reading exercises were largely responsible for drawing out the mind, and spoke at considerable length on the art of emphasis.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. W. T. Lindsay then delivered a lecture on the subject of "Compulsory Education." He argued first, that compulsory education was necessary from the amount of ignorance that prevailed, and that this was the strongest reason for the evil. Secondly, that the great amount of emigration to this country rendered it necessary, inasmuch as the people of other countries were in sympathy with our government, and therefore not so likely to undermine the merits of our system by their own free will. Thirdly, the disposition of the American people is such that they rush into any sort of business too soon, from their anxiety to make money, and they withdraw their children from school before they have received the ground work of a good education. Fourthly, the great cry out about the want of teachers, and higher qualifications in the teaching power prove necessity of compulsory education.

Prof. Townsend next spoke on the subject of zoology.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with music, "Sweet By and By," Rev. W. W. Conner then delivered a lecture on "Conflict and Reform." All reforms, he said, bear the marks of conflict. Controversy is not the only in the political world, but also in all moral enterprise. The ages in which physics have been most cultivated are the ages in which men have most raised above themselves. The testimony of ages teaches us to have faith in saying that out of strife comes. The lecturer went in strongly for equality in political privileges without distinction of sex, and seems to be a devoted suffragan.

Miss Lyon delivered a lecture on the "True basis of manhood." He laid it down that religion was the true basis. He said that the Bible was the standard in hand for generations of civilization and law.

Some people argue that wealth constitutes manhood, but this is a mistake. The excellence of accumulated capital in this age is the one thing needful with most men.

Intellectual attainments are a great use but they are often abused. It is difficult to attack such a character as Burns, for example, because he possessed such genius. They had captious and the most correct apprehension of what was pure and great and holy in human nature, but with all these good natural traits in his character to be deeply deplored, David passed through an experience in which he had more variety than commonly falls to the lot of man.

Great men will always be in demand in every calling. They will be required in agricultural pursuits, such men as Abraham, Moses and Washington. The time will come when the legal profession for the purpose of keeping people out of courts instead of dragging them in by the professor's chair, and above all in the ministry.

Great men especially are needed on the Bench, in the Senate and Congress Chamber, to crush out the villainous and selfish knaves who now crowd up these places which should be filled by upright, honest men.

At the end of this eloquent effort the Institute adjourned till 9.30 this morning.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The cases of M. Harrington, Sidney Davis and Oliver Gibson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and that of A. J. McIloy, for assault and battery, being cross suits, and which have been previously reported, were taken up again. The case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty in both cases of $25 and costs. The latter is recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. David R. Ferguson was next taken up. Ferguson, it will be remembered, is charged, on information of Joshua Smith, with adding, abetting and being accessory to the embezzlement of $1,886 in funds from the hands of Joseph Ziegler, being the sum collected by the latter in the Fifth ward, he being the regular tax collector. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. Charles Knap, et al.
Com. vs. William White, et al.
Com. vs. James Higgins, et al.
Com. vs. Ellen J. Reilly.
Com. vs. George Hall, et al.
Com. vs. M. P. McLaughlin.
Com. vs. E. DeRoy.
Com. vs. W. L. Dawson.
Com. vs. William Woods.
Com. vs. John Stublen.
Com. vs. James F. Byrne.
Com. vs. George S. Graff.
Com. vs. Joseph Braen.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

In Judge Sterrett's branch the case of Jeremy & Jones vs. Girard & Mitchell, an action of assumpsit, was taken up, but after the case had proceeded a short time the jury was withdrawn and the case allowed to be settled.

The jury in the case of the Union B. & S. Co. vs. Ryder & Place, are still out.

The case of J. G. Lappe & Son vs. Seibert, Baer & Co., action on contract, was then taken up. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $22 56.

In Judge Stowe's branch the case of Henry Sutmeyer vs. Edward Singleton, was the first taken up. This was an action on a bond for lease. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $105.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel in the case of Lewis & Rittman vs. Hugh Donnelly.

The case of Robert Small vs. Spencer, McKay & Co., was the last taken up. Action was for wages. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $61 70. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

289 (O. L.) Madison vs McClintock.
272 Carnicki vs Pfeiffer.
287 Patterson vs Coulter & Anderson.
284 Gilmore vs Schumaker.
B. Wilcox vs Millore et al.
½ (N. L.) Palmer vs Hostetter.
1 Bratt et al. vs Gibson.
2 Smith, Johnston & Colvin vs steamboat Lark.
4 Kirkpatrick & Co. vs Gibson.
5 Oliver vs Superior Co.
9 Brill vs Kohler.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Raymond vs. Schiffhauser, previously reported; the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $74.95.

The next cases taken up were those of the city of Pittsburgh vs. D. Hutchinson. These were actions to recover grading and paving assessments levied on property on Bluff street. The aggregate amount involved in these suits was $5826.61. The defendant claims that the grading was not one in the manner provided for in the ordinances governing such cases, and therefore objects to paying the assessments. No trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Hartman & Lare.
" " " Sweeney.
" " " Martin.
" " " Harrison.
James et. al vs. People's National Bank.
Apfelbaum vs. Frederich.
Nevin & Gaw vs. Bowen.
Kingan vs. Arbuthnot.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas A. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

James Armstrong to William Armstrong, December 31, 1870; 379 acres of land, Plum township, with buildings.....$1,500

Annabella D. Armstrong to William Armstrong, February 25, 1871; 397¼ acres of land, Plum township, with buildings.....$6,000

John Smith to Joseph Petermicht, March 22, 1871; 22 by 85 feet on Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings..$2,625

Thomas Johns to James Atkinson, March 24, 1871; 20 by 100 feet on William T. Ilfe, et al., of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$4,500

Elizabeth Witherow to James Witherow, February 13, 1868; 23 by 96 feet on Federal street, Third ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$5,500

Isaac Munden to Jacob Spang, July 28, 1865; 25 feet, 2 inches by 75 feet, 4 inches on Fleuring street, Third ward, Allegheny city $3,000

John Espyreath to William T. Ilfe, et al., of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$4,500

Elizabeth Witherow to James Witherow, February 13, 1868; 23 by 96 feet on Federal street, Third ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$5,500

Isaac Munden to Jacob Spang, July 28, 1865; 25 feet, 2 inches by 75 feet, 4 inches on Fleuring street, Third ward, Allegheny city $3,000

John Espyreath to William T. Ilfe, et al., of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$4,500

Joseph Walton to Peter Haverman, April 30, 1870; 2 acres, 131 perches of land, Jefferson township.....$250

Robert Craighead to Dianna Sawhill, April 8th, 1869; 60 by 96 feet on Water street, borough of Elizabeth, with buildings.....$1,000

Katherine Sauer to Adam Pfenner, July 16, 1870; lot No. 28 in John Brown's plan of lots, Lower Saint Clair township.....$1,200

Jacob Needy to Joseph Myers, January 8, 1869; lots Nos. 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274 and 275 in William Robinson's extension of Allegheny city with buildings.....$10,856

John D. Oltman to John Forbes, April 1, 1871; 16 by 60 feet on Spruce alley, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

John S. Hall, et al., to J. W. Woodwell, March 28, 1871; 20 by 84½ feet on Third street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$7,000

Benjamin F. Sawhill to Samuel Hendrickson, March 25, 1870; 19 by 80 feet on Water street, borough of Elizabeth, with buildings..$1,000

Lyman C. Wykoop to Elizabeth W. Claney, May 27, 1870; 20 by 132 feet on Fayette street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City.....$4,350

Stephen Barnard to John Smith, April 4, 1871; 23 acres of land in South Pittsburgh township, with buildings.....$2,924

Frank Teak to Wm. Cunningham, March 25, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Ackley street, Seventh ward, Allegheny city, with buildings..$2,250

Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

The fashionable ladies' dress goods emporium. New fresh spring stock. Go at once and make your choice.

Senator Sumner has made his mark in the San Domingo business by his little speech in the Senate the other day, and any young man who wishes to make his mark in Pittsburgh society, for fine neat dressing, should patronize Urling, Follansbee & Co., south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

A Grocery Store Destroyed—Non-Existent Again—Loss About $5,000.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the grocery store of Berger & De Lorimier, No. 157 Federal street, Allegheny, which created considerable excitement in the vicinity, and for a time threatened to result in a conflagration of large proportions. It was occasioned by the explosion of a barrel of non-explosive fluid—which is a "bull" that our readers have been made familiar with in numerous instances recently. It seems that the stuff was placed at the rear part of the store, and the clerks, a few moments previous, had drawn several gallons from the barrel. One of the proprietors was in the vicinity at the time, and chancing to light it a cigar and threw the match to the floor in an instant there was a blaze from some of the fluid which had leaked out upon the floor, and the man had just got away a few feet, when the entire contents of the barrel burned and an explosion occurred, the fluid being scattered on every side. The flames spread with lightning rapidity, and it was rendered impossible to remove anything in the store.

An alarm was struck to which the engines responded in less than one minute, but the fire was raging in the interior and, it was impossible to check it, in time to prevent the complete destruction of everything inside.

The building is a low two story frame structure, and one of a row of half a dozen which it stands, and will be owned and occupied. The inmates of the others anticipating this difficulty, began to remove their goods.

The inmates of the other portion of the Diamond was occupied as a millinery store and dwelling of Mrs. R. B. McKain. In the upper apartments of this house, Mr. Berger and daughter of Mrs. McKain, who had just taken sick on Saturday. She was unable to move and when it was found that the fire was getting apparent, was carried out on on a lounge to the residence of a neighbor.

The most of the valuable furniture in the house was then removed and the firemen turned their attention to saving the building in which the fire originated.

The fire by this time became under control and in about half an hour was subdued.

Before the fire broke out Mr. Berger and De Lorimier, discovered that nothing in their store had been saved. They had an insurance of $2,000 on the stock in the name of Franklin," and had between four and five thousand dollars worth on hand. The building was owned by R. Schwaninger, and was damaged to the extent of about $500. It was fully insured.

The house occupied by Mrs. McKain was leased by Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., and was but slightly damaged by the fire. The roof was torn up and the house pretty well saturated with water, but otherwise the loss will not exceed $100 will repair it. The insurance of $3,000 on her stock, divided equally between the Liverpool and North American. The loss, however, will not be large and consists principally in the damage by the water to the beauties of her millinery. Her insurance on the furniture but it was all saved.

Altogether the loss was trifling considering the frame like structure of the buildings and the combustible nature of the contents. In this connection it might be well to call the attention of the department, but suggest that, that little amusement be dispensed with *entirely*.

It is proper perhaps to say that, Chief Engineer Crow was absent from the city, and was not of course to blame. Neither was the assistant who acted in his stead, as he was prompt to check the spirit, whenever it was observed by him.

THE INCOME TAX.

Slow to Make Returns—The Latest Decisions.

The "odious" income tax, as it has been so frequently styled by those who have to walk up to the United States Assessors' Office and make sworn statement as to the exact amount of filthy lucre which they owe to the coffers of their good old uncle, appears to be especially odious this season, for but very few persons have yet deigned to unload on Major Ernett's polite invitation to be favored with certain facts and figures. The law is certainly as much in force now as it was any previous year, and the impression is that such an effort was unsuccessfully made in Congress to blot it out, and, as there seems to be no good reason why it should not remain in force in making returns should be indulged in by those liable to pay it. We will venture to say that it will be well for them to walk immediately up to the Major's Office and get through with the unmonumental task, as the expiration of the legal term of grace he will be compelled to assess every one who has been guilty of the unpardonable sin of neglect to his ideas, of what they should pay upon and the Government must necessarily enforce the payment of the additional percentage.

RECENT DECISIONS.

Appropos to this subject, for the benefit of those seriously contemplating casting up their accounts for the enlightenment of Uncle Samuel and to the annoyance of his revenue officers, we present the following recent decisions promulgated by Commissioner Pleasanton on the subject:

INTEREST EXEMPTED.

In making their annual income returns upon Form 24, tax-payers should not be required to include interest received on city loans, interest, or coupons from any of the corporations, institutions, or companies mentioned in sections 122 and 123 of the act of March 3d, as amended, except the interest allowed or paid to depositors on savings banks or savings institutions, even though it has been so withheld therefrom. All previous rulings inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

THE EASY WAY.

Tax-payers who prefer not to make return of income for the year 1870 *in detail*, as set forth on page 2 of Form 24, may be allowed to make a statement in the form following and this statement may be made by the proper inscriptions and erasures on pages 2 and 3 of Form 24:

Statement of income, gains and profits of ....., of ....., County of ....., and State of ....., during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions:

Taxable income.....
Tax assessed at 2½ per cent...$
AFFIDAVIT.—State of ....., County of ....., ss:
....., being sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing statement contains a full, true, and correct account of the income for the year A.D. 1870, which he has received, whether directly or indirectly, in the form of property, rents, interests, dividends, undivided profits, wages, or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the first day of January, A.D. 1870, to the last day of December, A.D. 1870, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Revenue laws of the United States, and that he has not received and is not entitled to receive from any or all sources of income [whatever] any other sum for said year besides what is herein set forth, except such amounts as, though justly due to the affiant, are not paid or collectable; and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as made by him, in accordance with the true intent of the exclusive laws of the United States; and that the several items and amount therein contained are stated in good faith and tender correctness.

Sworn to and subscribed this ..... day of ....., A. D., 1871, before me. .....
..... Assistant Assessor ..... Division, ... District, State of .....

Written answers will not be *required* to the questions on page 3 "Form 24."

Affidavit No. 1, on page 4 of the said "Form 24," may be modified by *erasure* of the words "and that the following is a true, entire gross income from every source, estimated in said currency, without any deduction or diminution whatever, did not exceed $5,000.

BLACKSTONE VS. BINN'S JUSTICE.

Canes and Pistols, but no Coffee Ordered.

Quite an exciting scene took place yesterday afternoon in Alderman Strain's office, at the hearing of the case of Attorney Robert Pollock against Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny city. The use of canes and pistols was freely talked of, but fortunately the matter did not proceed further than talk. The difficulty had its origin in the fact that some days ago Mr. Pollock, while engaged in trying a civil suit before the Alderman, by some means excited the ire of that magistrate, and was by him forcibly ejected from the office. This action was brought to test the right of the Alderman to summon attorneys to appear while in the legitimate discharge of their duties.

A large number of witnesses were brought forward and sworn, but as it was after dark the examination of one of these that the "scene" was enacted.

Mr. Moore, (counsel for the prosecution)—Mr. Witness, please state whether the Alderman was not drunk at the time of this occurrence.

Alderman, (excitedly to Mr. Moore)—I won't be insulted, sir. I did not come here for that purpose, and if the Court will not protect me, I will protect myself. If the offence is repeated, I will cane you, sir.

Mr. Moore, (quietly)—If you attempt it, sir, I will shoot you.

The determined manner with which this was said seemed to have a soothing effect on the irate alderman, who cooled down considerably, but said that he was supreme in his own court and would not allow Judge Sterrett nor any other man to dictate to him—no, not even Chief Justice Agnew himself, should interfere with his manner of conducting a trial.

The gavel of Alderman Strain here descended several times with quick, vigorous raps, and order being restored, the trial proceeded, the result of which was that the Alderman was obliged to enter bail for court.

The Sabbath School Work.

At the Sabbath School Institute to be held on Thursday, April 6th, in the First Presbyterian Church of East Liberty, of which we made mention a few days ago, the following subjects and speakers have been decided upon.

Objects of the Sabbath School,
Sabbath School and Parents—Rev. W. J. Taylor.
Sabbath School and Church—Dr. W. A. Davidson.
Conversion and Culture of Children—Rev. A. J. Rowland.
Children's Meeting—Rev. A. J. Reed.
Superintendents—H. K. Porter.
Infant Class at Work.
Sabbath School Practically Conducted—Rev. S. F. Scovel.
Use of Maps and Blackboards—Rev. John Gillespie.
Teachers in and out of Class—W. Johnson.
Temperance—J. D. Herr.
Blackboard Lessons—D. Cooper.
Uniform Lesson—Chas. G. Milner.
Teachers Meeting—T. J. Gillespie.
Pastors